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DISTURBANCES IN KWEICHOW

Famine and Deserters

MEITAN LOOTED BY "SPIRIT SOLDIERS"

(From Our Own Correspondent)

East Kweichow, Feb. 24.
Famine conditions prevail in the far North-West corner of Kweichow, and many of the aboriginal tribes-people in the Weilin and adjacent districts are suffering. News from Kopa where the Rev. and Mrs. Yorkston of the C.I.M. labour tells of the people trying to exist on fern root starch, but that the ground was frozen too hard to dig. Thousands of poor people are affected. It is to be hoped that the Spring crops will relieve the situation.
Kweichow has seen quite a little turmoil during the past weeks. The capital, Kweichow, was besieged for several days by General Wang Chia Lich who not long previous had been driven out. No one could go in or out of the city and only after several days by special arrangement was the Postal Courier allowed through the gates. The fighting was very severe at times and bullets

FOUR BRITISHERS ARRESTED

BY RUSSIAN SECRET POLICE

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

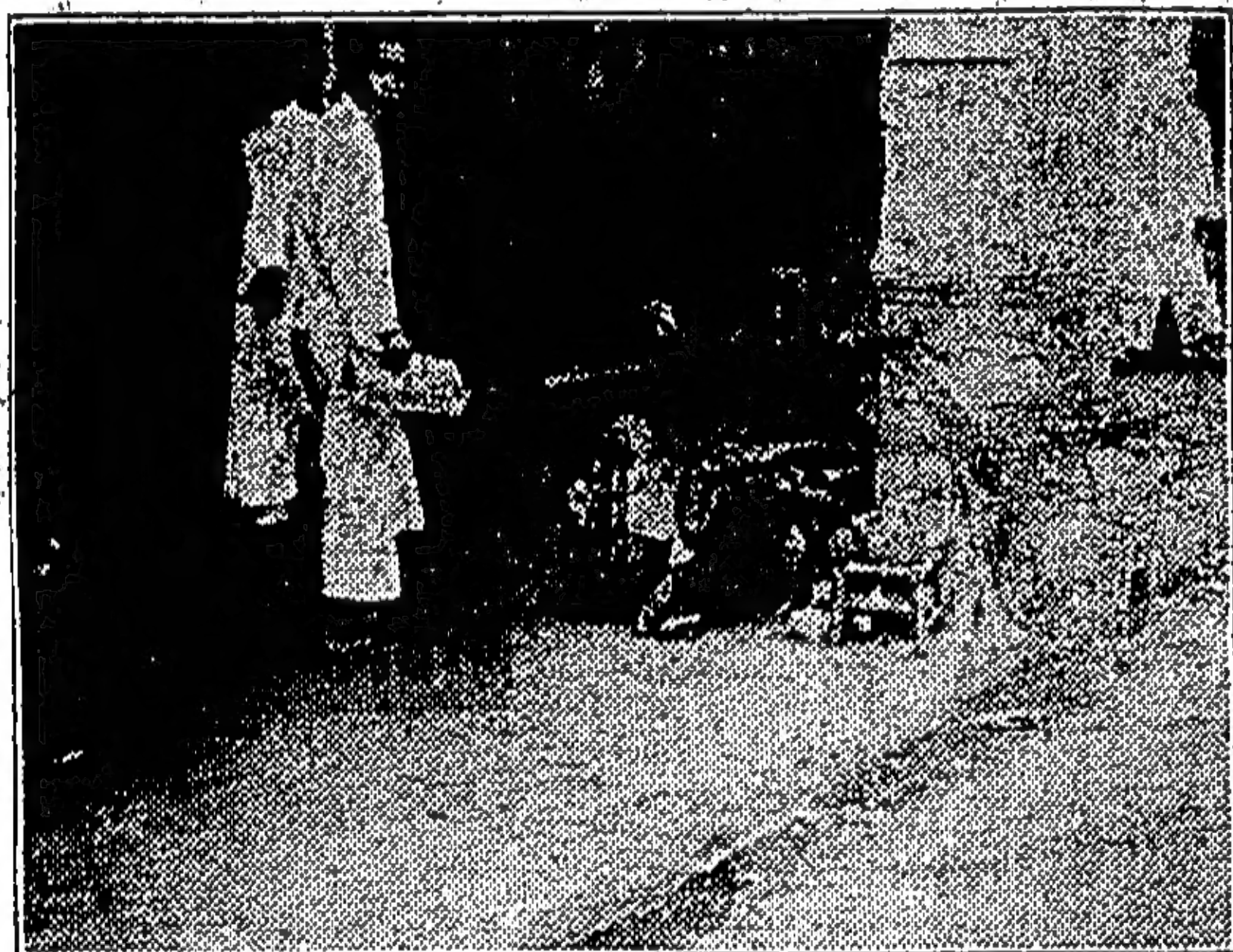
Moscow, March 12.
Four British employees of the Metropolitan-Vickers company were arrested yesterday by the Russian secret police, the O.G.P.U. A Latvian and four Russians were taken into custody at the same time. The charge against them has not been revealed.

Berlin, March 12.
According to information reaching Berlin from Moscow, the arrest of four British employees of Metropolitan-Vickers has been followed by a raid upon the Moscow office of Metropolitan-Vickers.

The company's records and other papers were seized.

Embassy's Action.
It is understood that the British Embassy in Moscow has made enquiries of the Foreign Commissariat regarding the developments and has been informed that the Russian Foreign Office has no information. A promise to investigate has been made.

SCENES IN HONG KONG



Clothes Mended While You Wait!

poured into the town.

Food-stuffs and fuel soared in price and conditions were becoming serious indeed. Three Europeans, two from Anshan and one from Tsunyi arrived at the West Gate and were kept there a day or so and then only after representations were made and considerable delay, were they allowed in the city. The Rev. Butler had biked in but his baggage which followed him from Tsunyi was looted 'outside Kweichow. It is reported that many residences of wealthy people—especially of those connected in any way with Wang Chia Lich were looted by soldiers said to be under General Yu's command. Eventually General Mao and Yu retreated towards Tsunyi. They demanded \$30,000 from that district and it is said that they got \$40,000 as well as taking the rifles of the militia. General Mao is now in Szechuan, with his troops and is reported to be assisting Liu Hsiang in the campaign against the "Reds." Since General Wang re-entered Kweichow conditions there have improved. For several days people were decapitated in the main street—probably those mixed up in the looting of a few days previous.

Runaway Soldiers.

One of the after effects of the fighting is that there have been roving bands of runaway soldiers causing trouble in some districts. Meitan was looted by "Spirit Soldiers"—probably under Mu in Chow. To what extent the looting took place is not reported. The Rev. Grubb lost some of his belongings when the China Inland Mission place there was robbed. Brigands have been busy only 5 li out of Chenyuan and the mails as well as travellers have suffered at their hands—some being stripped of their clothes and beaten. Chenyuan is full of soldiers under General Mao, who was formerly under General Wang but who turned over to Mao. General Wang's men have now occupied the East of the province as far as Hsinchow. At Hsinchow, it is said that the Hunanese troops there have pulled down all the idol shrines in the (Continued at foot of next Column)

TOLL OF QUAKE IN CALIFORNIA

DAMAGE BETWEEN 30 AND 50 MILLION DOLLARS

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

New York, March 12.

THREE severe earthquake shocks in California in the early hours of this morning brought the total since the first shattering blow to thirty-five.

Twenty-nine cities in southern California are reported to have suffered serious damage, totalling between thirty and fifty million dollars. The inhabitants of the affected area are in a state of terror. They spent their second successive night, sleepless, some of them scarcely protected, in the chilly open-air, huddled round camp-fires.

Many of them are reported to have developed pneumonia, while at least a score have died as the result of fright or heart failure.

streets and used the bricks to build fortifications on the outskirts of the town. One wonders if they fear General Tase will come their way. The city gates at Kweichow were closed for several days against a bunch of runaway soldiers who tried to gain admission. Eventually they left and joined up with General Tase.

Kweichow and other places had to send large supplies of rice, sandles and cash to General Tase at Chenyuan and now orders have been sent to that town for carpenters, etc. to go to Hsinchow to demolish houses prior to building the motor road. As General Wang's troops are now at Hsinchow it is wondered if the clearing of an area for the soldiers is not more in the minds of the authorities than the building of the motor road.

CHINESE TROOPS RETREAT

After Very Severe Fighting

4 TO 5 THOUSAND CASUALTIES

Peking, March 13.
It was officially stated this morning that the Chinese forces at Kupeikow retreated to an unnamed point south of the Great Wall after most severe fighting in which there were between four and five thousand casualties.

SEVERE FIGHTING REPORTED

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY)

SHANGHAI, March 12.
Severe fighting has been proceeding at Kupeikow and Haifengchow since Friday and is still in progress. The weight of the Japanese offensive has driven the Chinese back to the Wall, but they are still fighting back and latest reports indicate that Nanking troops have been actively engaged.

A message from Tokyo reports a strong counter-attack by the Chinese last night, the Japanese commander declaring that the attack was repulsed, the Chinese retreating leaving two hundred dead on the battle-ground.

A Nanking message states that General Kuan Lin Chen, the commander of the Nanking 28th Division, was seriously wounded in the fighting near Kupeikow.

TERRORISM IN GERMANY

SOLICITOR SHOT DEAD AT KIEL

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

Berlin, March 12.
Herr Spiegel, a prominent solicitor, who has acted for the German Socialist Party in many political law suits, was shot dead at his home in Kiel at two o'clock this morning by "unknown assassins."

Herr Hitler has since issued a further warning to Nazis to refrain from acts of terrorism. Meanwhile, there is no indication that the war against Communism will be slackened.

Red Leaders Arrive.
It is reported that the authorities have "the best evidence" that Bela Kun, who as Dictator of the Red Republic in Hungary immediately after the Great War, and Max Hoels, the leader of the Red Revolution in Saxony in 1921, have both entered Germany from Russia.

It is stated that their objective is the reorganisation of Communist activities, the machinery having been wrecked by the Nazi campaign.

DIARY OF LOCAL EVENTS

TO-DAY

(March 14)

(11 Moon 18th Day)

Rotary Club "Tiffin."
Sanitary Board Meeting, 4.15 p.m.
Football Council Meeting, 5.30 p.m.
H.K.A.D.C.'s New Show "Nine Till Six," King's Theatre, 9.30 p.m.
Farewell Dinner to Sir Joseph Kemp and Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax by their Chinese friends at Kam Ling Hotel, 8 p.m.

Theatres:
Queen's: "The Lash."
Central: "Back Street."
King's: "If I had a Million."
Oriental: "Mata Hari."
World: "The Champ."
Star: "She Couldn't Say No."

Dances:
Tea Dances at King's Restaurant, Hong Kong Hotel, Gloucester Building, and Majestic Dancing Academy.

Dinner Dances at King's Restaurant, Peninsula, Hong Kong, and Repulse Bay Hotels, and Gloucester Building.

Sports:
Rocky Mountain Tournament, Tamar v. Portman (King's Park), 4.30 p.m.; Police v. First H.K.S. Battery (Marina ground), 4.30 p.m.; Lawn Tennis—Open Doubles: R. J. Sharpe and H. A. Packer v. L. (Continued at foot of next Column)

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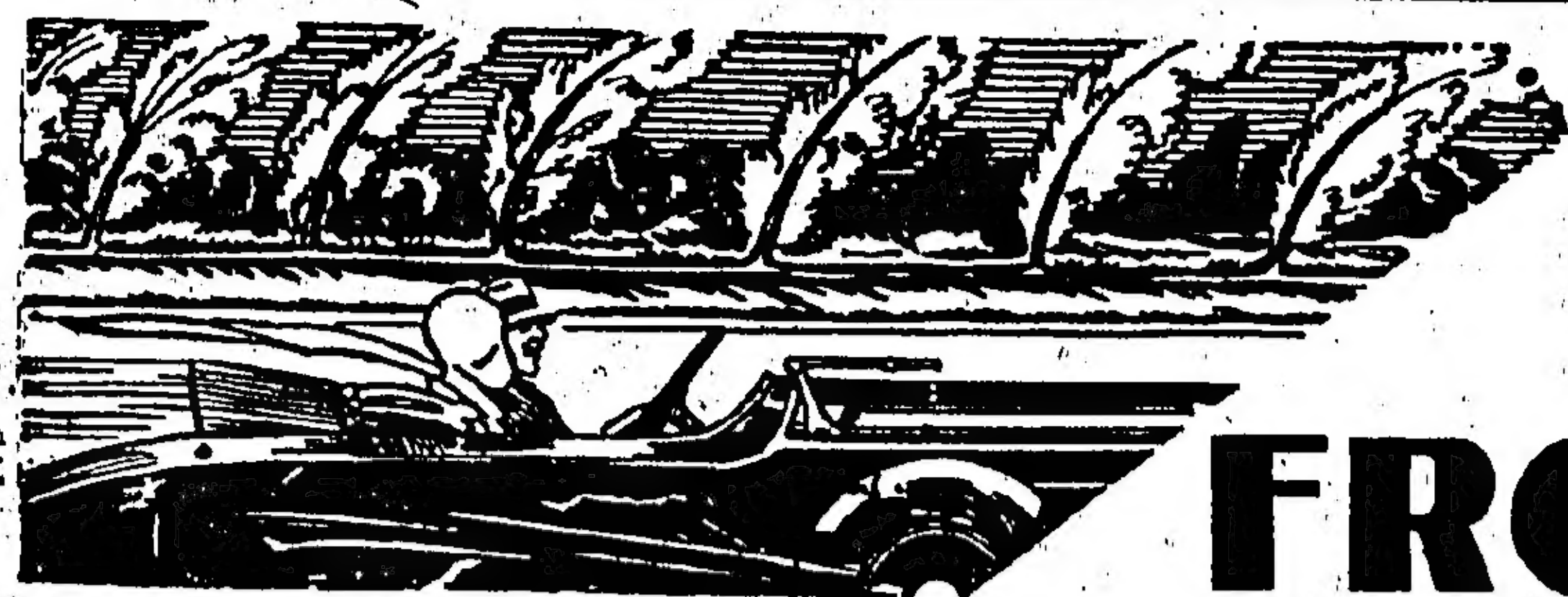


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Sunrise—4.24 a.m.; Sunset—6.30 p.m.
Tides—High at 10.15 and 22.31. Low at 4.45 and 16.45.
(Continued on Page 3)



SPARKS

FROM THE PLUGS



Get The Car Into Sound Summer Trim

PRACTICAL METHODS IN OVERHAUL

(Though the following article in "The Bulletin" was written for away in "Bonnie Scotland," or, in other words the salubrious town of Glasgow, there is much that will be of help to local motorists).

By "OWNER-DRIVER."

Now is the time to get to work on the car that has been laid up during the past few months. It may seem a long time till the opening of the summer motoring season, but when all the various tasks have been completed March 25 will be here, and everything must be in apple-pie order for the road. An hour's work in the garage every evening will soon restore the precious car to a tolerable degree of efficiency, and, as I have said before, work in the garage is easier than work by the roadside.

If the car was in fairly good running order when it was laid up the task of inspection and adjustment should not be very heavy, especially when set about in workmanlike fashion. One of the most helpful methods of working at odds and ends all over the vehicle is to lay out every tool in the bottom of a clean wood box about three inches in depth and to have in another box a liberal supply of clean dusters, sticky tape, some lengths of wire, assorted nuts and bolts, screws, tacks, and a piece of glass paper. It is open to proceed in any order that appeals, but it should be in some order. If, for example, the bolts holding the bumpers in position are first tackled proceed to the rear set immediately afterwards. Similarly with mudguard bolts, front-axle anchorages, road springs, and so on. If you are an expert in maintenance you need not be so methodical, because while you are working at one thing your eyes will be inspecting another; but if you

the breaking of a bolt under such conditions is not sufficient reason for declaring that modern bolts are mere junk.

Don't Forget Lubricant.
When inside the car do not economise on lubricants. See that the universal joints are completely filled with the proper grade of grease, because the fast whirling shaft will throw it out unless it is of the proper consistency. Force in the money-saving stuff to every bearing, and smear it well over parts which are likely to rub against one another.

Look at everything, and look with the brain as well as the eyes. Observe in addition to seeing. Brake-rod connections should be cleaned and then oiled, and particular attention paid to the cross-shaft bearings, as these are liable to jam if left dry. Clean and oil the screw adjustments on the brakes, especially those at the rear. If cables are used stuff grease into the tubes carrying them through the chassis, and, incidentally, examine the wires themselves for any signs of fraying.

Under the Engine Bonnet.
Dismantle, inspect, and adjust the ignition distributor. Clean every part of the head on to which the high tension wires are fixed, and, should the contact points be black or corroded clean them with fine glass paper.

Test the wiring connections to the coil, and if it is loose tighten it. Inspect the leads to the plugs for signs of the insulation being worn, and where necessary renew the whole lead. Remember that the current passing along these wires is of very high voltage and that a defect in the rubber insulation will help the current to jump across to metal near by and thus bring about misfiring. See that the fan belt is adequately tight, but not unduly so, because a very tight fan belt adds to the load on the fan bearings and wears them rapidly.

Now for plugs. Dismantle every plug and clean the inside as well as the outside. If the point of the central electrode is badly pitted turn it round over so little so as (Continued on next column.)

NO DEFENCE FOR MOTOR OWNERS

JUDGE CONDEMNS ROAD REGULATION

London.—Mr. Justice Horridge, in the King's Bench Division, made strong comments on the Ministry of Transport's regulations for motor-cars.

He said they did not give the owners of a car a chance, and yet they carried a £20 penalty.

He had just heard an action in which damages were claimed because a burst tyre caused a piece of rubber to hit a woman walking on the pavement.

The Statutory Rules and Orders of the Ministry of Transport, he said, had been published and everybody knew of them, but the relative order struck him as being a most extraordinary order. It was:—

"If any person uses or causes or permits to be used on any road a motor vehicle or trailer in contravention of, or fails to comply with, any regulations contained, he shall for each offence be liable to a fine not exceeding £20."

"All the tyres of a motor vehicle or trailer shall at all times, while the vehicle or trailer is used on a road, be maintained in such condition as to be free from any defect which might in any way cause damage to the surface of the road, or danger to persons on or in the vehicle or to any persons using the road."

"Alarming."
If there is any defect, said Mr. Justice Horridge, apparently the penalty comes into operation. They do not give the wretched owner of the car a chance of showing that it is not through any fault on his part.

"We might buy a brand new car, and any one of us might be a victim because of a defect which was not apparent but which, nevertheless, caused damage to the road or to a person walking upon it. The car owner at once might be subject to this criminal looking penalty of £20."

"Yet," he added, "regulations of this kind are made unhampered and they are given statutory force. I do not know how it strikes members of the jury but it strikes me as rather alarming."

to bring the good part opposite the point on the body of the plug. Of course, if you have plenty of spare cash you will renew them rather than be bothered.

A 150,000-Mile Plug.

Incidentally, I have a plug in use just now which has functioned for over 150,000 miles and is going strong. Not too strong, I admit, but still going. One of these days I shall swap over the central electrode and have a new plug almost. I am a Scotsman, of course.

Look to the various wire terminals under the bonnet and do not assume that because they look tight they are so. Spanners being handy, apply them and make certain. Generally look around and try every part which moves or may move. Frayed insulation should be wrapped with adhesive tape, rust should be treated with Graphol or scraped and painted, stiff linkages must be loosened and oiled, and the screws on the scuttle dash carefully tightened.

On the Wheels and Hubs.

All road wheels must be removed, inspected, and where necessary painted. Tyres must be inspected and deep cuts filled with tyre stopping compound—terrible stuff to work with—and pieces of grit removed from the treads. The hubs themselves must be recharged with grease and the wheel studs and retaining nuts smeared with oil.

Incidentally, do not overlook any spokes which may have worked loose in the wire wheels. By means of a small shifting spanner the nipples at the wheel rim may be tightened and the danger of slack spokes breaking minimised. If spokes are actually broken they should be replaced without delay, otherwise more breakages will occur, and the wheel will soon cease to run true.

Now, that seems a lot of work, and so it is, but you must do it if you want to drive in comfort and with a peaceful mind. After all, there is some satisfaction to be derived from the knowledge that the car is in decent trim, and that alone you did it.

BRITISH CARS FOR CHINA

COAL GAS FOR ENGINES

Motor-cars form a large item in Britain's exports to China, and, as indicating the lead established by British cars, the fact can be mentioned that of 417 new cars sold in Shanghai during the first 11 months of 1932, no fewer than 368 were of British manufacture, 144 of these, or more than one in two, being Austins. Similarly in Hongkong, up to Sept. 30 last, for which figures are just to hand, the most popular car is a British vehicle, the Austin Seven, of which 254 were registered, or 23 per cent. more than the leading American make, and nearly three times the next leading British car. In fact, one in four of cars registered in Hongkong are Austins.

Advance is being made in experimental work on the use of coal gas for motor engines. A number of lorries in London, Newcastle, Birmingham, and Rotherham are now being run on gas and are doing hard work under the supervision of engineers and gas research experts. Instead of petrol tanks these lorries carry half-a-dozen metal bottles, and when they require refuelling the drivers fill up from the gasometers. The secret of the system lies in the high pressure of the gas, and the new apparatus which has made these practical tests possible. It will be shown to the public for the first time at the British Industries Fair next month.

A metal alloy was discovered strong enough to hold gas at enormous pressure and yet light enough to allow a sufficient number of cylinders to be easily and conveniently carried on a vehicle. A special compressor has been evolved for filling these cylinders or "bottles" with gas at a pressure of 5,000lb., and in addition leak-proof joints and fittings had to be made for the pipes and connections taking the gas from the bottles to the engine. The work of the mixing box (which replaces the ordinary

carburettor on the engine) is to reduce the gas which comes hissing out of the bottles at 5,000lb., a square inch to something under atmospheric pressure and to break it up into a suitable mixture for combustion. The system, however, is not out of the experimental stage yet, but the chief advantage over petrol is expected to be economy. If gas should become widely popular as a motor fuel the benefits to the coal industry are obvious. The Birmingham Corporation has taken the lead in the experiments, and now the question has been taken up by the municipal authorities at Newcastle and Rotherham, while in London the gas industry is conducting intensive research work with gas-driven lorries.

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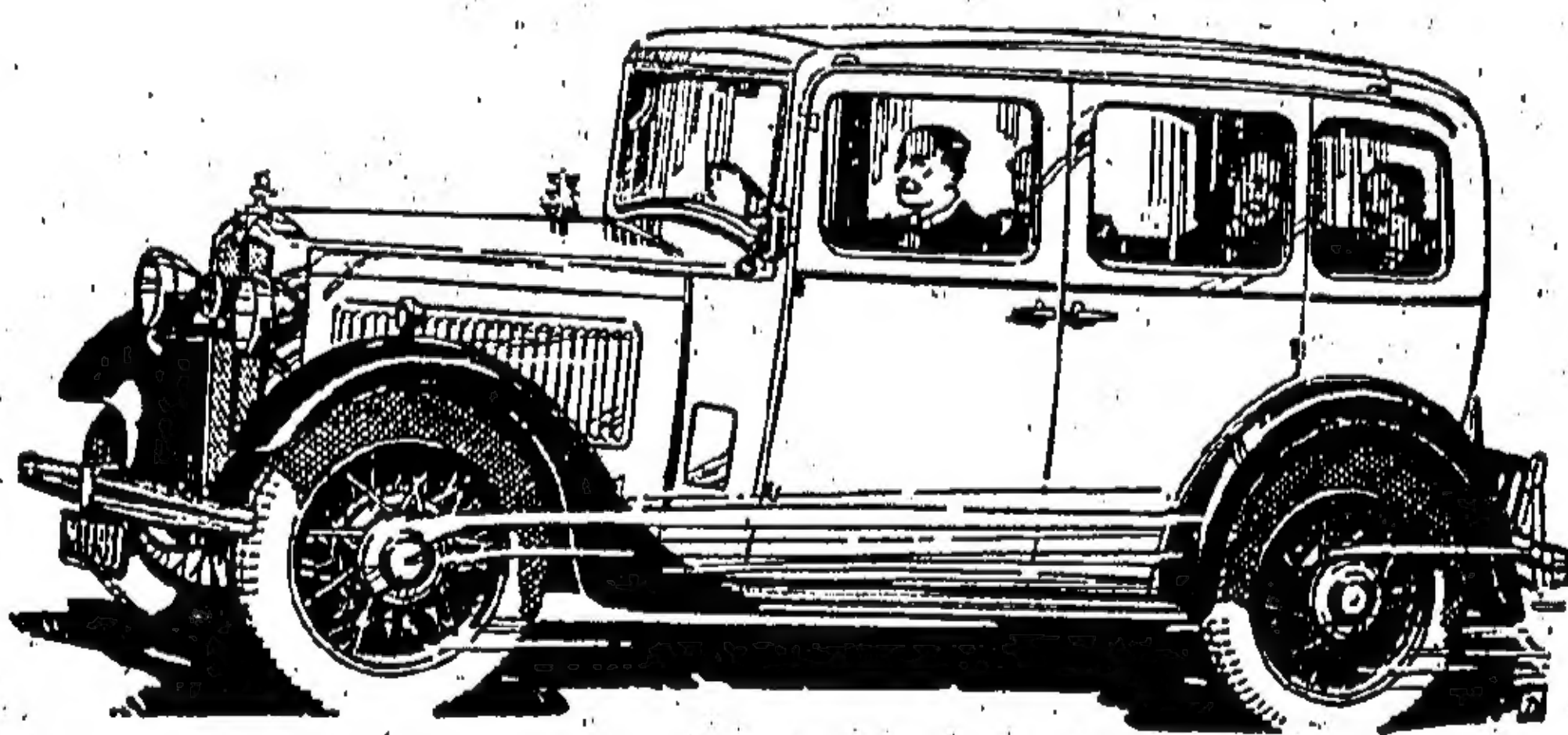
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perfect, untiring smoothness in comfort in assured safety in driving at any speed, thanks to the hydraulic brakes. Yes, taking into consideration all these features, together with the sunshine roof and Triplex safety glass—comfort is certainly the keynote of the new MORRIS TEN models. Telephone 28021 and arrange a trial run, free of all obligation, at any time to suit your convenience.

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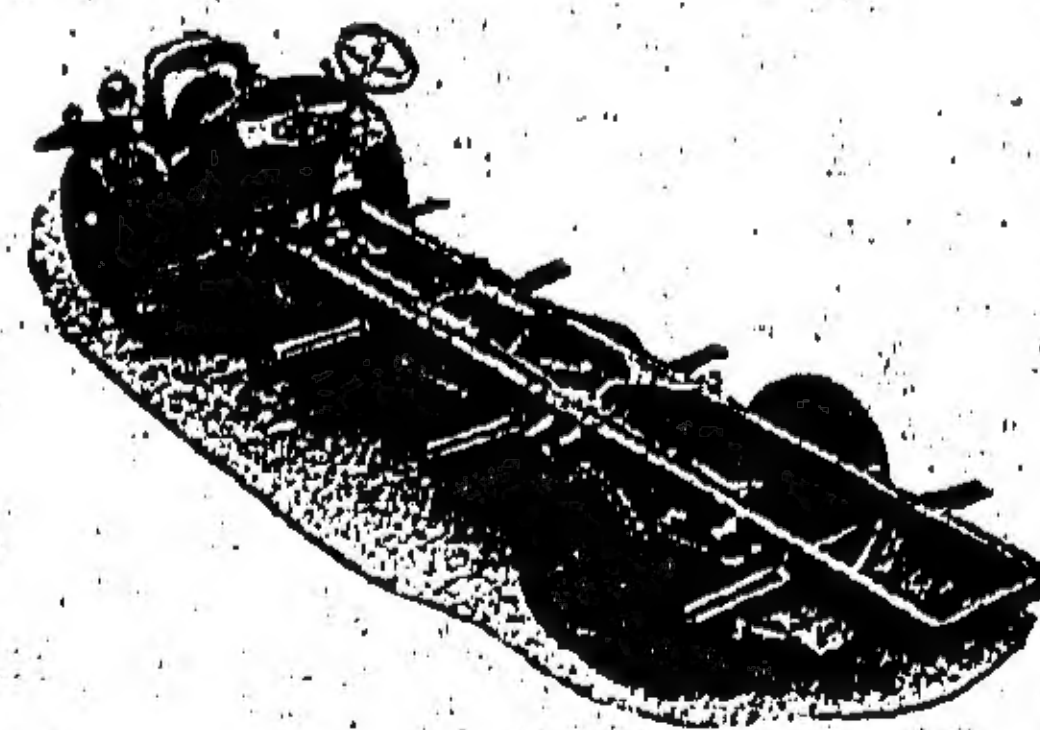
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Transmission.—Single-plate clutch, four-speed unit gear-box with constant mesh third, central change, ratios 5.25, 5.6, 14.4, and 23.3 to 1. Divided propeller shaft with rear section enclosed in torque tube, three-quarter floating rear axle spiral bevel final drive.

Brakes.—Brakes on all four wheels applied both by foot and by central hand lever.

General.—Transverse spring forward with quarter elliptics at the rear. Front axle thrust taken by triangulated torque member, rear axle fitted with radius rods, shock absorbers fitted front and rear, worm and wheel steering, 5-gallon petrol tank wire wheels.

Dimensions.—Wheelbase, 9ft. 9in.; track, 3ft. 6in. front, 3ft. 7in. rear; overall length, 9ft. 6in.; width, 4ft. 2in.; height, 5ft. 2in.; road clearance, 5in.; turning circle, 33ft.; weight, 10½ cwt.; tyres, 3.50 by 16in.

Models and Prices.—Saloon de luxe, £125; saloon, £115; four-seater, £110; two-seater, £105.

Makes.—The Austin Motor Co., Ltd., Langbroke Works, Birmingham. Scottish Distributors—D. Carlaw and Sons, Ltd., 18, Northwell Street, Glasgow.

NEW FEATURES

The Austin Seven was a pioneer of small cars, and its general features are well-known, but the latest model embodies a number of modifications, which increase the general efficiency of the car without in any way reducing these qualities of handiness and economy in running which have made it so popular.

Success of the Austin Seven has been mainly due to the fact that it was designed from the beginning as a new type, and not as a reduced scale model of a larger conventional vehicle. The result is a remarkable combination of simplicity and reliability with comfortable travel at an extremely small cost in fuel, oil, and tyres.

The principal change in the latest model is the use of a four-speed gear box with a silent third, while a longer lever provides a convenient control. Then the petrol tank is now at the rear, and the starter motor no longer protrudes from the foot-boards, but is beneath the bonnet, while the starter switch is now operated by hand instead of foot. The brake drums are larger, and the frame is stiffened by a longitudinal central member beneath the first portion of the shaft drive.

The instrument panel has been improved, and there are now oil pressure and fuel gauges, while an ignition key is provided. The longest of the two former wheelbases is now standard, and the de luxe saloon provides excellent accommodation and has, moreover, a sliding roof as standard.

The doors are provided with wide pockets, there are scuttle ventilators, and both front seats tip forward to afford access to the rear seat, which provides comfortable accommodation for two adults, the rear squab being carried round the back corners.

ALL-ROUND EFFICIENCY

Provision of roomier coachwork and some increase in weight has in no way reduced the standard performance of this saloon model, while the four-speed gear-box renders the car much more pleasant to drive and capable of a still better average. The gear ratios have been very well chosen, and very sensibly the highest ratio has been kept the same, and the lowest has been made an emergency gear at 23.3 to 1, which is low enough to insure that the car will take a full load up the worst of hills. The third speed is higher, of course, than the former middle gear, but it enables all ordinary hill to be taken at a good speed, and 30 m.p.h. can be attained on it without any difficulty.

This constant mesh gears is very quiet, and the lower indirect gears are also quiet. In ordinary touring it will seldom be found necessary to go below second speed, and altogether there is very little more gear changing required with the four speed box than the three.

The long lever provides very easy changes if the upward ones are made with a pause in neutral, and the downward lightly and smartly. Maximum speed is about 50 m.p.h., or a little more, but the charm of the little car is in its ability to cruise smoothly at anything from 35 to 45 m.p.h. Appreciable gradients are taken in the car's stride and little use of the ignition control is required.

Acceleration is good, and on third speed it only takes 10.5 sec. to reach 30 m.p.h. from a steady 10 m.p.h. On top gear the corresponding figure is less than 20 sec. The clutch is light and smooth in its take up, while the brakes are excellent, being powerful whether applied by hand or foot and without effect on the steering. The removal of the starting motor from the footboards enables the driver to find a place for his foot to the left of the clutch pedal, and altogether the driving position is good.

With its moderate dimensions and steering lock of 33ft., the Austin Seven remains a wonderfully handy car in traffic, while on the road its capabilities continue to surprise those not familiar with them.

Petrol consumption is about 45 m.p.g., and oil consumption is extremely small and remains so indefinitely.

THE LOSS OF JEHO

Sun Fo's Bitter Indictment of Military Leaders

Passes Should Have Been Held For Two Months

Shanghai, March 6.—Commenting upon the loss of Jehol, Mr. Sun Fo, President of the Legislative Yuan, in an interview yesterday, declared that not only should Tang Pu Lin and other commanders at the front be severely punished, but General Chang Hsueh Liang, who shoulders the highest responsibility, must also take the blame upon himself and resign from his post. Mr. Sun added that should General Chang still cling to his post, the Central Government should dismiss him without further hesitation.

He also disclosed in the course of his interview that he had telegraphed to General Chiang Kai Shek, Chairman of the Military Affairs Commission, urging him to proceed to the North to assume personal direction of the operations against the Japanese.

In view of the mountainous terrain of Jehol and the fact that over 100,000 troops had been assembled there, it had been expected that the defence forces would hold out for at least two or three months. Mr. Sun declared. Even General Chang Hsueh Liang had expressed confidence that his forces would be able to defend Jehol for at least two months. Such a period could have been utilized to great advantage by the Chinese delegation at Geneva to bring international pressure to bear upon Japan. That the debacle should have come with such astonishing rapidity was beyond every one's expectations. He could not bring himself to believe that the defence forces had put up any real resistance to the invaders.

RETREAT WITHOUT FIGHTING

President Sun continued that while ultimate defeat might have been inevitable, it was however most disgraceful for the Chinese forces to retreat without fighting.

Regarding the question of responsibility for the present debacle, President Sun declared that being the highest military authority in North China, General Chang Hsueh Liang must naturally shoulder the chief responsibility. "He had lost the Three Eastern Provinces in one day, abandoned Chinchow without a struggle and recently had again lost Shanhaikwan. It had, however, been hoped that he might expiate his crime by showing his mettle in the Jehol campaign. But the same story of withdrawal without fighting has repeated itself. In spite of that, he has attempted to shift the responsibility on to others," President Sun declared.

CHIANG KAI SHEK'S DUTY

Continuing, Mr. Sun pointed out that as the Jehol hostilities were expected to drag on for at least two or three months, General Chiang Kai Shek had been concentrating his efforts upon suppression of the Communist banditry in Kiangsi in the hope of bringing the anti-Red campaign to a successful conclusion within that period. Now that Jehol has fallen and the Peiping-Tientsin area is exposed to grave menace, President Sun concluded, General Chiang should proceed to the North himself to assume personal direction of the defence operation. The bandit-suppression campaign can be left in the hands of the military forces from Fukien, Hunan, Kwangsi and Kwangtung. Concluding, President Sun scouted the rumours of the alleged intention of the Central Government to reach an agreement with Japan. He said that it would be sheer madness to talk of agreement at this time.—Kuo Min.

CHINESE PRESS COMMENT BITTER ATTACK ON YU LIN

Shanghai, March 6.—Strong indignation is expressed by the Chinese over the collapse of the Chinese defence forces in Jehol, according to a survey made by the Kuo Min News Agency.

The *China Times* declares that the loss of Chengde came indeed as a surprise to those who knew how absolutely unprincipled and selfish General Tang Yu Lin is. It points out that Tang has long been adopting a straddling policy, wavering between "Machuko" and China. Thus, while protesting his loyalty to the Government, he had ruthlessly suppressed the Chinese Volunteers to court favour with the Japanese. Torn between treachery

and loyalty, Tang really cares for nothing except maintenance of his power in Jehol. It was only after the recent visit to Chengde of Mr. T. V. Soong and General Chang Hsueh Liang that he had apparently decided to throw in his lot with the Government.

Since the outbreak of hostilities, Tang has kept himself and his troops in the rear, leaving the brunt of the Japanese onslaught to be borne by General Chang Hsueh Liang's forces who are not very familiar with the terrain of the province.

While admitting that the loss of Chengde was inevitable, the journal remarks, however, that Tang Yu Lin can never atone for his treachery, even by death.

Continuing the journal says that the loss of Chengde does not mean that the whole province has been lost. There are still tens of thousands of armed Chinese forces in Jehol. The neighbouring provinces, Hebei and Chahar, should also be called upon to send reinforcements into Jehol. "What must be done now is not further resistance," but immediate counter-offensive," the journal declares.

CHANG TSO HSIANG ALSO

BLAMED

The *Sin Wan Pao* also attributes the Chinese debacle in Jehol to the fact that Tang Yu Lin never really meant to resist the invaders. The journal also blames General Chang Tso Hsiang who was entrusted with the chief command of the Chinese forces in Jehol. It claims that had General Chang Tso Hsiang carried out his duties with competence and faithfulness, the withdrawal of Tang Yu Lin and his henchmen would not have had any serious effect on the military situation.

The journal further points out that it would not do to leave the defence of Jehol or North China

merely to the local forces. The Central Authorities must take the matter into their own hands and assume active responsibility for the carrying out of the campaign.

It then advises the Government to take the following emergency measures:—

1.—To designate another city in Jehol as the provisional capital of the province in order to show that the Government has not yet abandoned Jehol.

2.—To appoint one of the loyal commanders now still fighting at the front as commander-in-chief of the Chinese forces in Jehol province as well as concurrently Chairman of the Jehol Provincial Government so that he may rally the scattered forces and reorganize them to carry on the fighting.

3.—To mete out severe punishment to those responsible for the loss of Chengde and other strategic points.

A GREAT CHANCE MISSED

The *Min Pao*, local Kuomintang organ, declares that with Jehol in the enemy's grip, China has lost the only means for coping with the present Manchurian situation. It points out that with world public opinion already mobilized against Japan, and with Japanese resources near the point of exhaustion, China might have been able to save herself if she could have repulsed the Japanese invasion of Jehol or at least held it up for two or three months.

Charging Tang Yu Lin with being secretly in league with the Japanese, the journal says that no punishment can be too severe for him.

It concludes by expressing the hope that with the arrival of General Ho Ying Chin, Minister of War, at Peiping, measures may yet be devised to stage a counter offensive for the recovery of the ground which has been lost through the cowardice and incompetence of General Tang Yu Lin.

The *Shun Pao* declares that with the loss of Jehol, the crisis has reached its culminating point. In the first place, it points out that Peiping and Tientsin and the whole of North China are now at the mercy of the Japanese. Secondly, the Chinese Volunteers will hereafter be cut off from their supplies. Thirdly, the retreating forces from Jehol would also present serious problems affecting peace and order.—Kuo Min.

RE-ARMING THE FORCES

British Experiments In The Field

38 REVOLVER TO REPLACE THE WEBLEY

The re-arming of the Cavalry and infantry of the regular army, although not immediately contemplated, is a matter which is being pushed forward by the British War Office through experiments in the field.

In the spring of 1932 it was announced that a rifle, bayonet, and revolver, each of new design, had been manufactured at the Government factory at Enfield.

The primary interest attaching to the rifle is the aperture sight on the sliding bar foresight of a type which old marksmen will identify as coming from the old Martini-Henry rifle.

The aperture sight assists the scientifically accurate type of shooting by giving better target definition. A number of these newly sighted rifles have been placed in the hands of infantry units for experimental purposes, and reports of the results are awaited.

Bayonet and Revolver.—The new .33 revolver shortly to replace the heavier Webley has been tested at the Small Arms School, Hythe, and has "passed out" with a satisfactory record.

Neither the new bayonet nor the new rifle will, for the present, form part of the equipment carried by the detachments at Aldershot and Catterick when "trying out" the new dress.

A short thrusting weapon of cruciform type, the new bayonet is lighter than the sword blade now in use, and it reduces the reach of the bayonet fighter. This, in some quarters, is held to place the man at a serious disadvantage in hand-to-hand fighting.

The other arms carried by the infantry are the Vickers machine gun and the light automatic. Trials with new automatic rifles are taking place with a view to finding one which will effectively perform the work of the two machines now in use.

Important alterations in the conditions governing matches in the programme of the Army Rifle Association were considered at the annual general meeting of the Association, held at the War Office, when Brigadier E. C. Gepp, who has succeeded Major-General R. J. Collins as Chairman of the association, announced in connection with the issue of the new Army revolver, a contemplated change in the revolver programme.

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1933

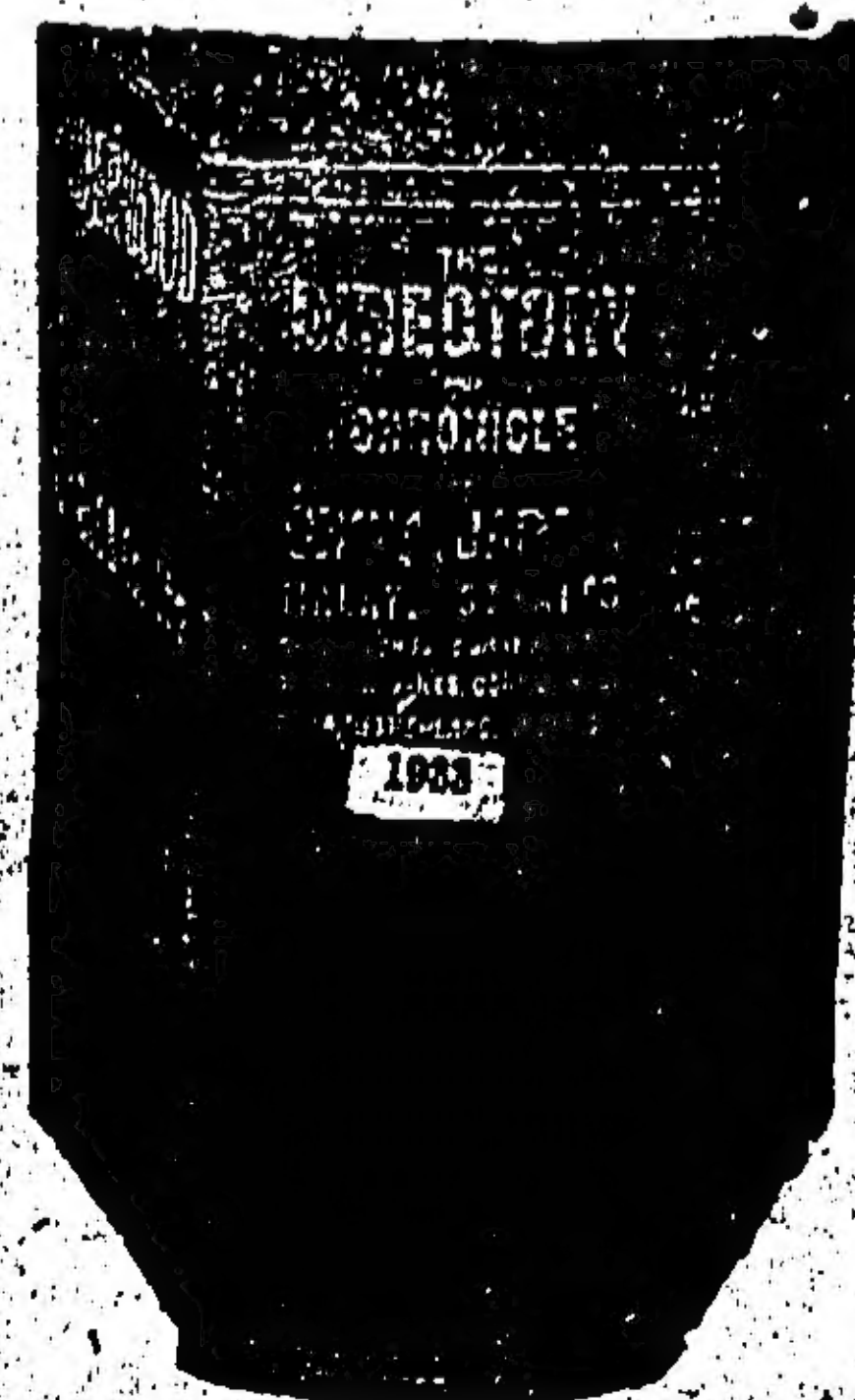
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10 p.m.—Beethoven Symphony No. 5 (Gramophone records).
10 a.m.—New Books, a talk by Mr. Basil de Selincourt.
8-11 30.—New Books.

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**STAGE AND SILENT
SCREEN SUCCESS
NOW A GREAT
TALKIE**



Henry Edwards
The FLAG LIEUTENANT

MADE WITH THE CO-OPERATION OF THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY A BRITISH AND DOMINIONS PICTURE

STARTS TO-MORROW

POWERFUL!



BACK STREET
FANNIE HURST

WITH IRENE DUNNE, JOHN BOLES, George Meeker, Zasu Pitts, June Clyde, William Bakewell, Arlette Duncan, Doris Lloyd, James Donlan, Walter Catlett. Produced by Carl Laemmle, Jr. A JOHN M. STAHL Production. Presented by Carl Laemmle.

"MADISON SQUARE GARDEN"

-A THOMAS MEIGHAM SUCCESS

William F. Carey, president Madison Square Garden, New York, now has the consolation opportunity to see himself as others see him.

He has a role in "Madison Square Garden," movie drama set against the kaleidoscopic background of the famous center of civic, social and athletic activity. (Continued at foot of next column)

TO-DAY AT THE CINEMA

HONG KONG

King's.
"If I Had a Million."
Queen's.
"The Lash."
Central.
"The Flag Lieutenant."
Oriental.
"Mati Hari."
World.
"The Champ."

KOWLOON

Star.
"She Couldn't Say No."
Majestic.
"Law and Order."

COMING

King's.
"Madison Square Garden"
"Devil and the Deep."
"Horse Feathers."

Queen's.
"Divorce in the Family."
"Blondie of the Follies."
"Behind the Mask."

Central.
"Back Street."
"Once in a Lifetime."
"Igloo."
"States Attorney."
"The Mummy."

Star.
"She Couldn't Say No."
"Fifty Million Frenchmen."
"Hell Divers."

World.
"The Squaw Man."

CANTON CINEMAS

Wing Hon.
"Trouble in Paradise."
Chung Wah.
"Bad Sister."
Sun Wah Theatre.
"Is My Face Red?"
Sun Kwok Man Theatre.
"Once in a Lifetime."

MOVIE NEWS

Pictures In Hong Kong.

"BACK STREET"

Is there any limit to what a woman will go through for love of a man?

"No," says Irene Dunne—and the whole history of humanity seems to bear her out in her contention. Records of the past—and the present—are filled with countless instances of the unreasoning recklessness of the woman whose heart is filled with love.

"I really feel," says Miss Dunne, "that my latest screen role, in Fannie Hurst's domestic drama, 'Back Street,' represents an actual condition which is constantly before our eyes. In the story I give up positions, wealth, respectability and friends, simply because Walter Saxel, played by John Boles, is a married man and must constantly maintain me in apartments in 'back-street'."

"And I think that this Universal picture portrays as no other which has gone before the tragedy, as well as the happiness, of such an association."

John M. Stahl, famous as a producer of domestic drama, directed "Back Street," and the cast supporting Miss Dunne and John Boles includes June Clyde, George Meeker, Zasu Pitts, Shirley Gray, William Bakewell and Arlette Duncan. It is coming to the Central Theatre on Wednesday.

which comes to the King's Theatre Next Thursday, but he doesn't appear in it himself.

Thomas Meigham plays the role of Carey, and Carey can see in Meigham's portrayal of himself exactly how he seems to other people.

Meigham is one of a large cast which includes, in addition, Jack Oakie, Marian Nixon, Warren Hymer, William Collier, Sr., William Boyd and Zasu Pitts.

The picture deals with a group of people of diversified background who slip briefly into "The Garden's" ever-changing panorama of action, and then out again, their lives altered by the events in which they have participated. The story of the arrival at "The Garden" of a manager and two proteges, and the latter's love affairs with two girl telegraph operators, binds the action together.

"THE LASH," AT THE QUEEN'S

ANOTHER TRIUMPH FOR RICHARD BARTHELMLESS

Another triumph for Richard Barthelmess! Coming close on the heels of "Son of the Gods" and "The Dawn Patrol," his newest First National-Vitaphone feature, "The Lash," which opened on Sunday at the Queen's for a four day's running has again established him not only as one of the finest actors on the screen and one of the most consistent box office stars.

"The Lash" has everything. There is adventure and romance, drama and comedy, history and fiction and all that any group of individuals might select as the requisites of good picture.

There is hard-riding in "The Lash" and romantic love scenes to make two sighs grow where only one grew before. And the Barthelmess of "Son of the Gods" and "The Dawn Patrol" has never looked better or handsomer. Those who missed romance in "The Dawn Patrol" will have their wishes more than repaid in "The Lash." Some of the most beautiful love scenes in the memory of this reviewer have been incorporated in this version of the Bartlett novel of early California.

Barthelmess has an excellent supporting cast including such players as Mary Astor, Marian Nixon, James Rennie, Robert Edson, Fred Kohler, Arthur Stone, Erville Alderson, Barbara Bedford, Leon Pedro, Tony Merlo and others.

Frank Lloyd has again submitted a superb directorial effort. His handling of the thrilling cattle stampede is one of the finest things we have ever seen. Altogether "The Lash" is splendid entertainment and should enjoy a long and prosperous life.

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Directed by RYNE LUBITSCH, NORMAN TAUBOG, STEPHEN ROBERTS, NORMAN McLEOD, JAMES CRUZE, WILLIAM A. SEIFER, H. BRICE HUMBERSTONE.

GARY COOPER, GEORGE RAFT, WYNNE GIBSON, CHARLES LAUGHTON, JACK OAKIE, FRANCES DEE, CHARLIE RUGGLES, ALISON IRVING, W. C. FIELDS, MARY BOLAND, ROSCOE KARNS, MAY ROBSON, GENE RAYMOND, LUCIEN LITTLEFIELD, RICHARD BENNETT, A Paramount Picture

NEXT CHANGE



MADISON SQUARE GARDEN

JACK OAKIE, THOMAS MEIGHAM, MARIAN NIXON, ZASU PITTS, WILLIAM COLLIER, WILLIAM BOYD, LEW CODY

A Paramount Picture
A spectacular romantic drama enacted in one of the most picturesque arenas.

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"NINE TILL SIX"

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Popular Prices: \$4.00 to \$1.00 (including Tax)
BOOKING AT THE THEATRE.

"IF I HAD A MILLION"

LUBITSCH AND AN ECCENTRIC MILLIONAIRE

The "bird," otherwise known as "the Bronx cheer," "the raspberry," and "the Hollywood salute," is a phenomenon which Ernest Lubitsch, noted movie director, regards with high esteem.

Lubitsch spent six days and a lot of effort in picturing this peculiar sound for "If I Had a Million," drama starring Gary Cooper, George Raft, Wynne Gibson, Charles Laughton, Jack Oakie, Frances Dee, Charles Ruggles, Alison Skipworth, W. C. Fields, Mary Boland, Roscoe Karns, May Robson, Gene Raymond, Lucien Littlefield and Richard Bennett, which is currently on display at the King's Theatre.

He constructed a set which covered an entire stage at the Paramount Hollywood studios.

One hundred and seventeen shiny mahogany desks, as many typewriters, telephones, and other desk paraphernalia as were necessary for authenticity, were installed in it.

Over 100 players, "business men" (Continued on next column.)

CENTRAL THEATRE

THE FLAG LIEUTENANT

"The Flag Lieutenant" is having its final run at the Central to-day. It is your last opportunity to see it.

It is the type of clean English drama which the public enjoys. By its happy mixture of romance, adventure and comedy, set against a colorful naval background, it will entertain everyone. Anna Neagle co-stars with Henry Edwards and I can say they are a delightful pair of screen lovers.

types, were set down in it.

A special camera crew and crane were employed.

And only four words were spoken. All this was to give an opportunity to one player to give "the bird" to another.

"If I Had a Million" centers around an eccentric millionaire who distributes his fortune among nine persons whose names he has chosen at random from a city directory. Romance, irony, comedy, and tragedy flourish in the wake of his beneficence.

ORIENTAL THEATRE

2 MORE DAYS—TO-DAY—TO-MORROW DID YOU EVER HEAR OF SUCH A CAST IN ANY ONE PICTURE!

HERE'S ONE BIG BIG PICTURE WE WE CAN'T OVER ADVERTISE, NOTHING WE CAN SAY WILL DO CREDIT TO THIS MASTERFUL PHOTO PLAY.

THIS IS POSITIVELY THE MOST DARING, FIREY AND SENSATIONAL SPY PICTURE EVER PRODUCED FOR THE SCREEN.



DIARY OF LOCAL EVENTS

(Continued from Page 1).

WEDNESDAY

(March 15.)

(11. Moon 30th Day.)
Auctions.—Lammert's Sale of Leasehold Property, Sales Room, 3 p.m.; China Auction Rooms, Sale of Leasehold Properties, 3 p.m.
Annual Meeting of Hong Kong Electric Co., Ltd., P. & O. Building, 11 a.m.
Whist Drive, Seamen's Institute, 9 p.m.
Hong Kong University's 21st Anniversary: Special Congregation, 3 p.m.; Display of Fireworks, 9.30 p.m.; and Fancy Dress Ball, 10 p.m.
Hong Kong A.D.C.'s Show "Nine till Six," King's Theatre, 9.20 p.m.
Entries close for annual Kowloon Marathon Race.

Dances.

Tea Dances at King's Restaurant; Hong Kong Hotel; Gloucester Building; and Majestic Dancing Academy.
Dinner Dances at King's Restaurant; Peninsula, Hong Kong, and Repulse Bay Hotels; and Gloucester Building.

Sports.

Hockey.—Mamak Tournament, German Club v. Wishart (Naval ground), 4.30 p.m.; Friendly match, Hong Kong Hockey Club Seniors v. 1st Regiment (Marina), 5 p.m.
Hunting.—Fanning Hunt Hounds Meet (Kennels), 3.15 p.m.

Principal Malls.

Outward for America by Asama Maru, 8.30 a.m.; for Europe via Suez by Hector, 2.30 p.m.
Sunrise, 6.33 a.m.; Sunset, 6.33 p.m.
Tides.—High at 11.26; Low at 5.15 and 17.37.

"DIVORCE IN THE FAMILY"

CLEVER CHILD ACTORS

Jackie Cooper had a real hero with him when he played in "Divorce in the Family," Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's vivid drama of children and divorce due on Thursday, at the Queen's.

The Indian chief in the picture is none other than Jim Thorpe, formerly the world's greatest all-around athlete.

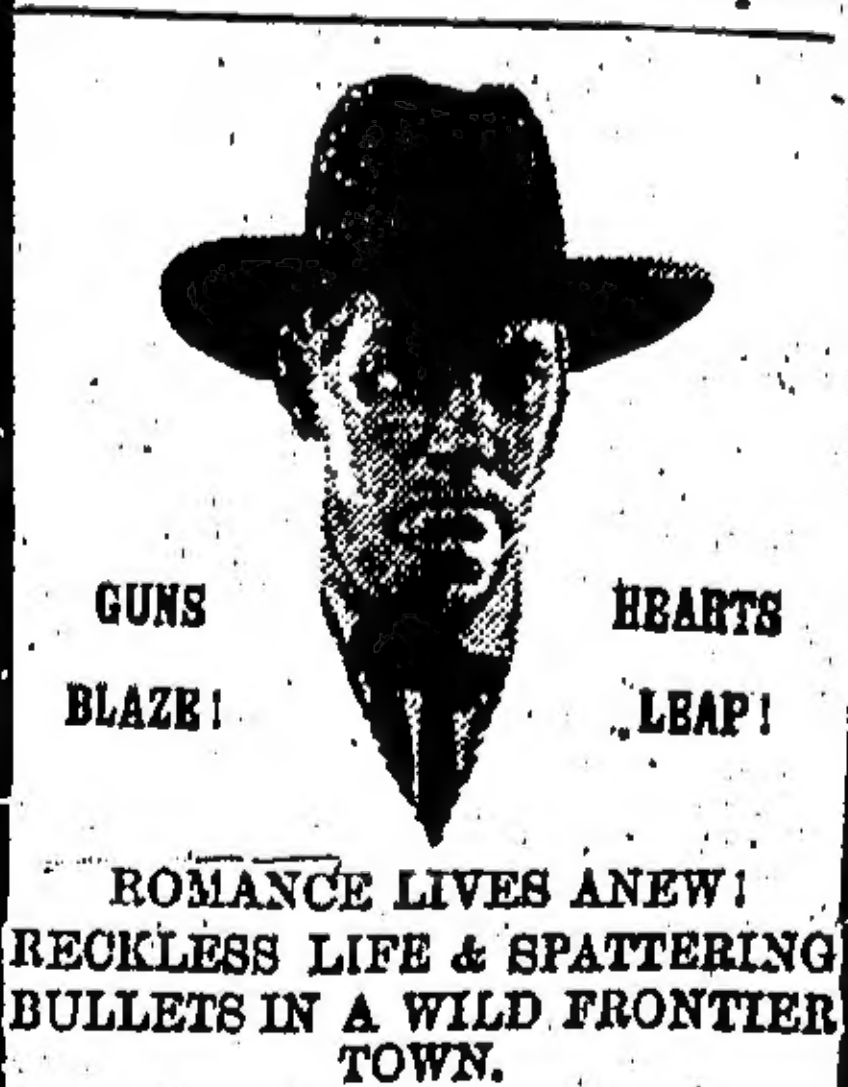
Between scenes Jackie had the time of his life talking football, athletics and the Olympic games with the former Olympic idol and great champion, Thorpe. got as much "kick" out of Jackie, incidentally, as Jackie did out of him.

The new production is a vivid drama of a wrecked home and its children, in which thrills, pathos and hilarious comedy combine.

Charles F. Riesner directed it. The players include Conrad Nagel, Lewis Stone, Lois Wilson, Jean Parker, Maurice Murphy, Lawrence Grant, Richard Wallace and David Newell.

MAJESTIC THEATRE

Nathan Road, Kowloon. Tel. 57222
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW At 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20 p.m.



LAW AND ORDER

A UNIVERSAL PICTURE

with WALTER HUSTON, HARRY CAREY.

QUEEN'S THEATRE

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW At 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.20 p.m.

He Rides Out of the West—Into Your Heart!
The flying hero of "Dawn Patrol" is now the fighting hero of "The Lash."



Richard Barthelmess in The LASH

with Mary Astor, Marian Nixon, Fred Kohler, James Rennie



A First National & Vitaphone Picture.

NEXT CHANGE



CAUGHT IN THE WHIRLPOOL OF DIVORCE!
A startling drama of adult lives, with Jackie Cooper in his greatest dramatic role!

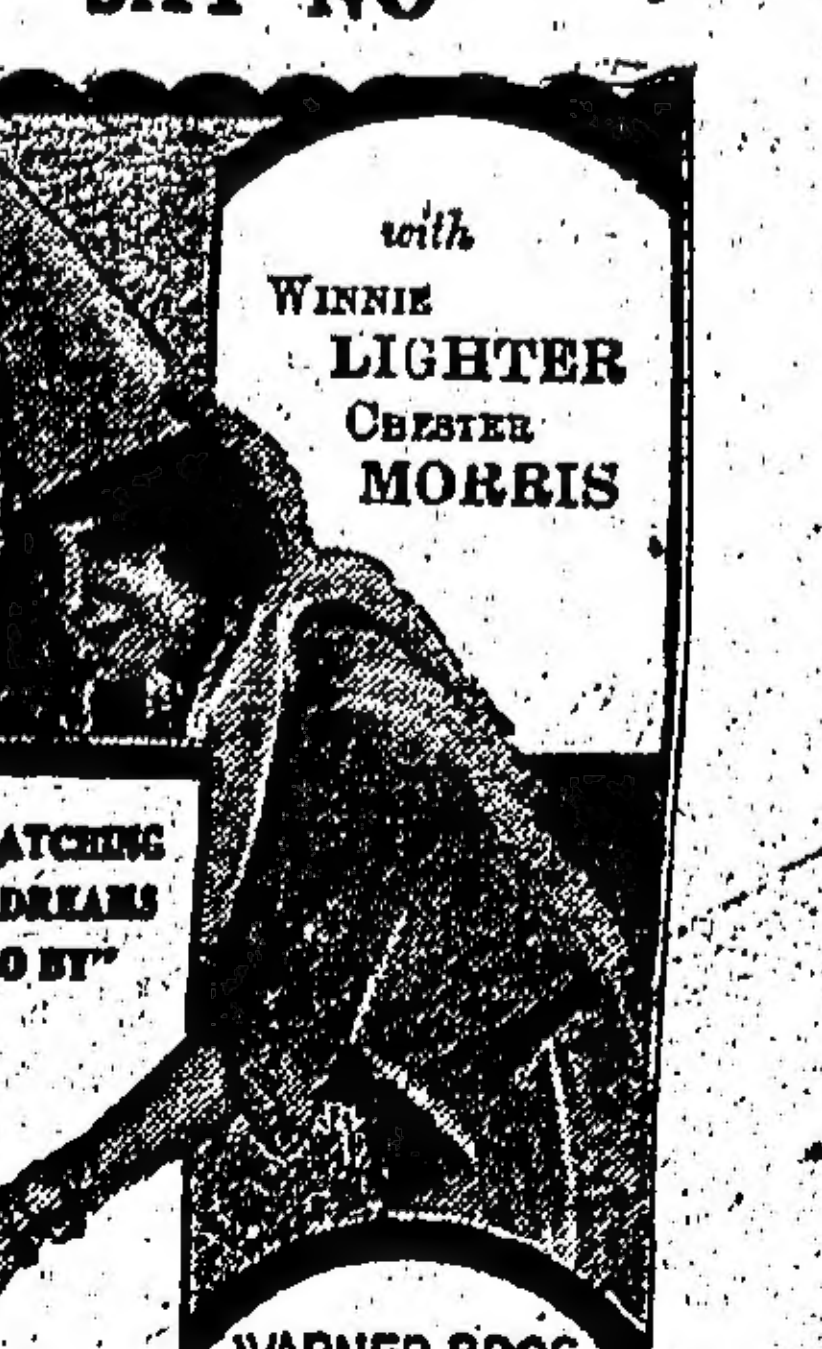


DIVORCE IN THE FAMILY
with Jackie COOPER
Conrad Nagel, Lewis Stone, Lois Wilson
A METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER PICTURE

STAR THEATRE

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW At 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20 p.m.

"SHE COULDN'T SAY NO"



WORLD

TO-DAY ONLY At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.20 p.m.
"The CHAMP" with JACKIE COOPER, WALLACE BEERY.



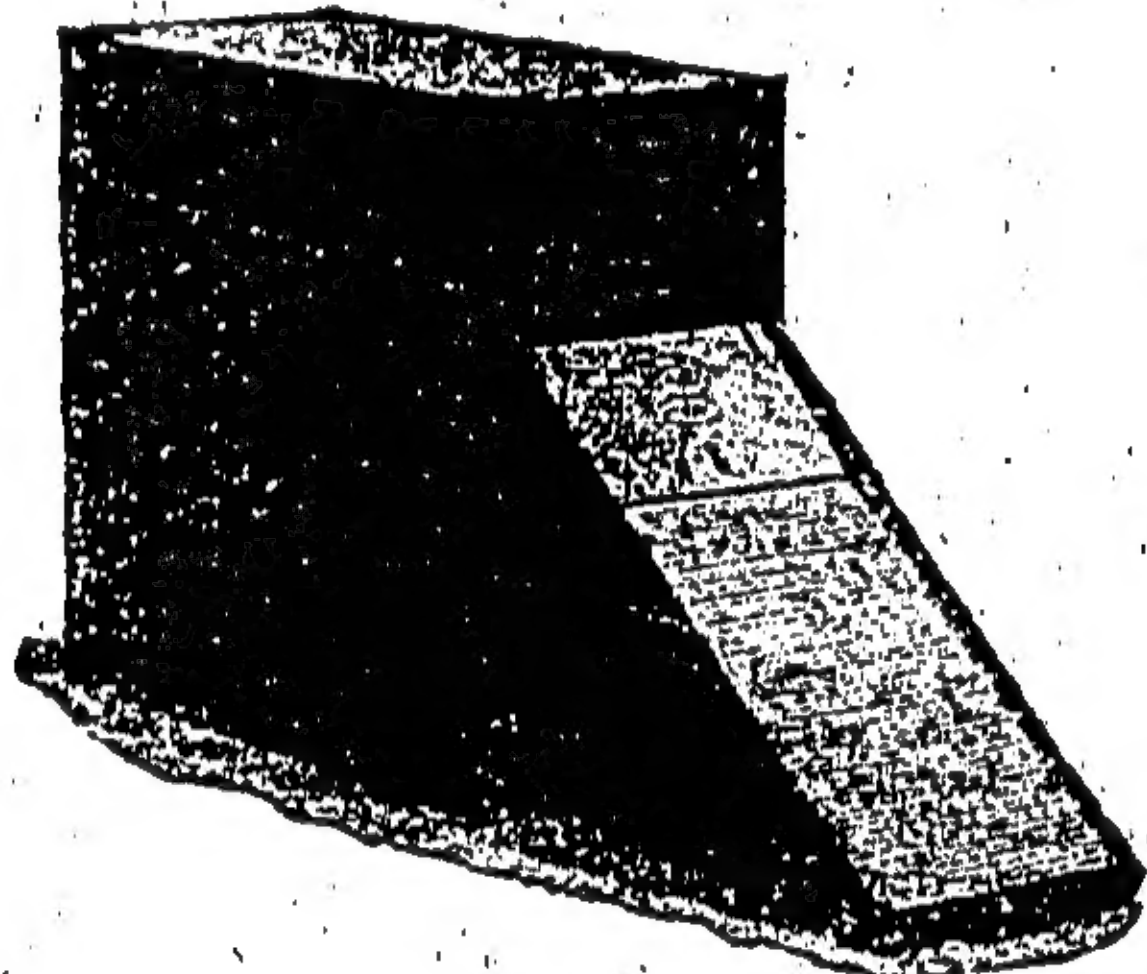
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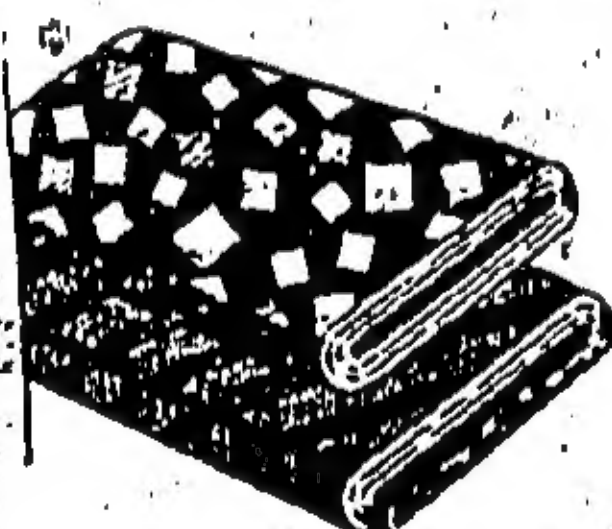
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CONTINENTAL LETTER

Germany's Flag to be Changed: Hitler and Geneva
France and the Budget Deficit: Borneo as Oil
Producer: Oslo Snowed Up.

BERLIN

Reichstag to Meet in a Church.

Berlin, March 7.—The New Reichstag will, according to an official communiqué, assemble in the first week of April in the Potsdam Garrison Church which, however, contrary to earlier arrangements, will not be the scene of the subsequent meetings. The future venue is not fixed as yet. The communiqué also forecasts the immediate introduction of the bill investing the National Government with plenary powers. The bill requires for its passage a two-thirds majority.

The abolition of the Black-Red-Gold flag, which was introduced as the German flag after the Revolution, and the restoration of the Black-White-Red banner as the national colours was plainly demanded to-day in a letter addressed to the Chancellor by the deputy-chairman of the National People's Party, Herr von Winterfeld.

After the Nazis' Victory.

The developments in Germany following the National Socialists' victory at the polls were described to-day as "an organic and bloodless revolution" by the chief of the Government's Press department, Dr. Funk, in a speech broadcast this evening. After paying a tribute to the Chancellor, Dr. Funk declared that the election victory provided the basis for ridding Germany of the anarchy of the devaluated parties and for the introduction of sweeping changes in Germany's public life as well as for the nation's rebirth.

Though the newly elected Reichstag is the largest since the war, it contains the smallest fraction of whom deputies whose number has shrunk to 30 as compared with over 60 in the first post-war Reichstag. As the National Socialists are opposed to women playing a political role in public life, their parliamentary party does not include a single feminine member.

The Prussian school-boys will be given an opportunity to celebrate the triumph of the Government at the elections as the Ministry of the Interior has decreed that tomorrow, Wednesday, shall be a general school holiday in honour of this occasion.

In Munich the National Socialists started deliberations with the Bavarian People's Party in order to form a new Government without new elections.

Berlin, March 7.—Chancellor Hitler will not go to Geneva for the Five-Power conversations aiming at a revival of the Disarmament Conference, according to authorized sources which point out that in view of the domestic situation the Chancellor's continued presence in Germany is indispensable.

Moreover, it is emphasized that the Geneva situation, which formed the chief topic in to-day's Cabinet Council, does not require the presence of the Chancellor or on any other leading "cabinet member" because the Reich's attitude towards the questions at issue has been frequently and emphatically stated and is not any more subject to changes.

The press, in commenting on the Five-Power Parley, where Germany will probably be represented by permanent disarmament delegate Dr. Nodolny, voices the suspicion that these conversations are merely designed to postpone the recognition of Germany's status of equality in practice, and insists that the

entire nation, irrespective of political creed, is behind the government in demanding the translation of the Five-Power agreement into practice.

Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung declares that Germany would never consent to a preliminary disarmament convention practically perpetuating the present state of affairs but must insist on the discussion of a settlement of the fundamental issue, that is: the limitation of the effectiveness with the German army as the yardstick. The journal adds that the problems of security and arbitration are of secondary importance and moreover not susceptible to a solution pending a fundamental agreement on the standing forces and the abolition of aggressive weapons.

PARIS

The Budget Deficit.

Paris, March 7.—The Chamber to-day opened its debate on the bill authorizing the Ministry of Finance to issue treasury bonds to the maximum of 10,000,000,000 Francs for meeting the budget deficit for 1931/2 as previously endorsed by the Chamber's financial committee with 16 votes against one and with 10 abstentions.

Stock exchange and banking circles are attaching some importance to a report from Buenos Aires stating that the Argentine Government has in view of the American financial crisis decided to base the Argentine Dollar henceforth on the French Franc.

THE HAGUE

The Borneo Militia.

The Hague, March 7.—Telegraph claims authority for the rather sensational statement that the Government of the Dutch East-Indies has in view of the tense situation in the Far East ordered the mobilization of the militia on Borneo as a precautionary measure for the protection of the island's seaports. The paper calls attention to the fact that, according to the belief held by experts, Borneo will eventually become the principal oil-producing country of the Far East.

Reds and Passports.

The Hague, March 7.—The Dutch Government has suggested to the German authorities the temporary re-introduction of the visa system for all German passports in order to enable the Dutch authorities to deal effectively with the German Communists who as fugitives are swarming across the frontier. Advice received here from Brussels indicate that the Belgian Government is also contemplating extraordinary measures for Germans trying to come into the country by evading the frontier control.

OSLO

Snowed Up!

Oslo, March 7.—Heavy blizzards have isolated the Norwegian broadcasting station at Bodø which is completely snowed in with the rescue parties baffled by the huge drifts in reaching the station. The inmates however, up to now, have kept their good humour. As the power cables are still functioning and the aërials still above the snow, they are entertaining their audience with vivid descriptions of their plight, which is further aggravated by the lack of food. They are sending record music whenever the announcers are too tired to speak themselves.

CEYLON HOUSE IN LONDON

LONDON REPRESENTATIVE'S SUGGESTIONS

Colombo.—Mr. John Still, Honorary Ceylon Trade Representative in England, has forwarded a memorandum to the Ministry of Labour, Industry and Commerce on proposals for advertising Ceylon and its products in England, including the establishment of a Ceylon House in London, advising Ceylon students and making purchases for the Government of Ceylon.

Mr. John Still states that a Ceylon House should be situated near Trafalgar Square owing to the fact that similar institutions are placed there, but at the same time mentions the high rental cost of that area. He points out that the cost of purchasing a building will be in the neighbourhood of £40,000 or more and that a minimum rental would be about £1,500 a year.

As regards an adviser to Ceylon students, Mr. John Still suggests utilising the Victoria Lodge.

As regards the purchase of materials for the Ceylon Government,

Mr. John Still expresses the opinion that a trade representative would be able to buy only sample requirements and that the Crown Agents would be in a better position to decide the buying of material requiring expert knowledge.

Special Case of Ceylon.

Commenting on similar institutions in London maintained by Malaya and East Africa, both of which employ retired Civil Servants at their head, Mr. Still points out that there are certain differences between Ceylon's requirements and those of the two countries mentioned. Ceylon does not seek settlers and it stands to benefit less from exhibitions than the other countries do. He observes: "Whether the exhibiting of coconut products, of Ceylon's minerals, fibres, essential oils, arts and crafts, coupled with some general advertising of Ceylon as a travel resort would justify the establishment of a Ceylon House I cannot pretend to prophesy. But, when the pros and cons are balanced, little weight can be given to the supposed advantages to tea or rubber."

AUTHOR TO SELL HIS MSS.

Compton Mackenzie's Works.

A RARE "PICKWICK"

London.—Messrs. Sotheby announce two important sales of books and manuscripts.

The first is when the remaining portion of the library of Mr. Thomas Hatton is to be dispersed.

Mr. Hatton is a collector who has specialised in the Victorian novelists, particularly Dickens, and the most notable of his books have already been sold. A set of "Pickwick," in the original parts, belonging to him, will be remembered as having fetched £1,450 in Messrs. Sotheby's rooms some fifteen months ago; and another and yet finer set of the same book was sold by him previously in America for an even higher price.

The present portion of Mr. Hatton's collection contains two more sets of the part-issues of "Pickwick." One of these is considered worthy of almost two pages of description in the catalogue—for "Pickwick" is a book of innumerable collector's "points" and of considerable bibliographical complexity.

Author's Manuscripts.

The second of the sales referred to above is to take place on February 27 and 28, and its chief interest centres round a number of Mr. Compton Mackenzie's original manuscripts, which the novelist himself is sending to the sale rooms.

Among them is the MS. of the first volume of "Sinister Street." This consists of 561 folios, the first 318 written in pencil and the remainder in ink. The manuscript is accompanied by the corrected page-proofs, so that it affords an excellent example of the writer's methods of composition, correction, and alteration.

The manuscript of the second volume of "Sinister Street" is in the Bodleian Library.

Another manuscript is that of "Guy and Pauline," a book published in 1918. As authors normally do, Mr. Mackenzie wrote this novel in the accepted fashion, on one side of the paper only. However, towards the end of the war paper became very scarce, and a second novel, "Sylvia Scarlett" (published in 1918) was written on the backs of the leaves of the earlier story.

Others of Mr. Mackenzie's manuscripts which are to be sold include those of "Poor Relations," "Rogues and Vagabonds," "Gallipoli Memories," and "First Athenian Memories."

This sale also contains a number of valuable old books, among them a book bound for Lord Bacon's library. Bindings, done for Bacon are extremely rare, and have his crest of a "boar passant"—a very fierce-looking pig, indeed—upon the covers.

RECTOR'S WORDS TO THE PLAIN GIRL

COSMETICS "TO MAKE THE BEST OF OF BAD JOB"

Views on modern cosmetics by the Rev. H. A. H. Lee, Rector of Edgware, Middlesex, in his parish magazine:

"I find it hard to think unkindly of the excessively plain girl who strives to emulate her more favoured sister and to bring a touch of colour to a sallow face.

"What I do think is the height of folly is of a sweet-looking and charming girl to ruin her appearance by painting her lips a vivid scarlet, destroying her eyebrows, and, if she has shapely hands, dyeing her nails.

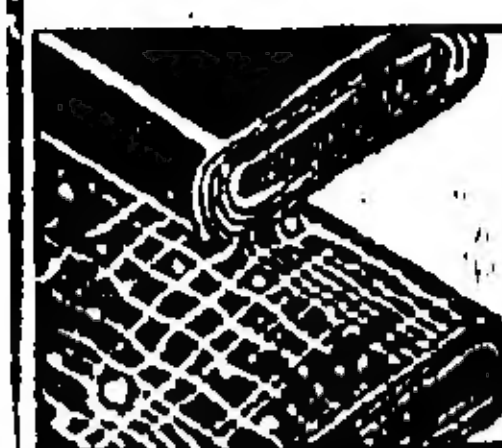
"I ask myself, what can be the object? Nature has scored a splendid success, and the recipient of her graciousness shows her gratitude in this way.

"I am inclined to think that the inner secret is one of silly vanity, and the root idea is the aspiration to be looked at twice by the passer-by.

"Might I suggest a 'make-up' still more certain in its effect? Try the African ladies' method of a skewer plunged through the most prominent feature. It hurts for a while, but it has the desired effect of being extraordinarily noticeable.

"If these words are read by any plain and unattractive girl who uses these means of make up, well, you quite understand, I would not deter you for the world. You are making the best of a bad job."

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But he is not so inhuman as you might suppose. By way of warning against the assumption that all working-class illness is feigned, he tells of the honorary surgeon "who, when walking into his ward one day with his house surgeon, said: 'Well, Jones, and how are they all to-day?' 'All well,' replied the house surgeon, 'except the malingerer in the corner, and he died last night.'"

Sir John tells a good tale of the imaginative young Irish doctor who, finding that the poor loved high-sounding names for their ailments, told a man that he had "evacuation of the equatorial provinces," and a woman that her child was afflicted with "Diana of the Cross-ways!"

He did some harm—but not nearly so much as his successor, a raw young Scot, who told several of the best patients: "There's just naething the matter wi' ye." A good illustration of the essential difference between the Irish and the Scots.

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Kowloon Supplement

HONG KONG, March 14, 1933.

W.D. VERSUS P.W.D.

There is nothing so foolish as a boy sent "unwillingly to school," whether the classroom be built of timber or bricks and mortar. The character of youth, venting its displeasure in sullen resistance, is not unlike that of the mule, as any who have had to deal with these high-spirited creatures must know. But it is doubtful whether the simile should be taken further. A boy, however beastly he may be, has good points which the most angelic Bottom-like mule could never possess in any stage of equine evolution. We may be sure that he is more easily contented with his surroundings than his human counterpart, that he possesses an instinctive appreciation of warmth, comfort and security, but is incapable of gratitude.

The agitation which fused from the meeting of that live wire, the Kowloon Residents' Association, seems to have confused the privileges of boys with those of mules when it lamented that whereas the former were herded into miserable wooden huts, the latter had been provided with substantial staples of brick and corrugated iron. A correspondent, whose perception of the facts was not obscured by civil indignation, very sensibly pointed out that it was perfectly reasonable for the Military to erect stables which were less likely to catch fire or to be destroyed twice a year by typhoons than were the matchsheds which previously accommodated the mules. One cannot very well quibble with a statement like that. After all, the Military authorities have certain paramount interests in the Colony, chief of which is the protection of the lives and property of residents in the event of risings or invasion. The War Department have an irritating habit of appropriating valuable land and pushing their priority under our very susceptible civilian noses, but no colonial power can exist without them. If the League of Nations were suddenly to decide that all foreign Powers controlling annexed territory must order their troops home, it is highly probable that the civilian population would panic.

(Continued on next column.)

FUTURE OF KOWLOON

LOW RENTALS WOULD HELD BUILDERS

(Continued)

The warning note which was sounded in our last article, in which we pointed out the danger of building too fast for the demand, seems to a certain extent to be justified by the complaint by the Hong Kong and Kowloon Property Owners Association that they were unable to let many of their flats and other residential properties. This will not deter the more optimistic building speculators from constructing houses on every available site, though if they should have trouble in finding suitable tenants the fault will be on their own heads. The present boom has resulted in scores of buildings, designed as flats and shops, being put up in the vicinity of Nathan Road, and there appears to be some uncertainty regarding the length of time they will remain vacant. One advantageous factor that emerges from the building boom, from the public's point of view, at least, is that rents will have to be reduced very considerably. Resident who can stay in hotels and boarding houses for \$200 each a month inclusive will not be persuaded to pay much more than \$100 for the rent of a flat, at the charges for some of the new properties in Kowloon exceed this figure. The only way in which the supply can be satisfied is by creating a demand, and what better means is there of doing that than by offering low rentals?

Property owners seem reluctant to realize that the average bachelor, or even the average married couple, does not want to go to the expense of buying furniture. They are residents for periods of three or four years only, after which they will go home on leave, and their

predominating desire is to keep their expenses down to as low a figure as possible. The majority, it is true, usually prefer the amenities of a flat or a house to the lack of privacy obtaining in a hotel, but if the difference amounts to hundreds of dollars they are willing to sacrifice such temporary comforts. The ideal, of course, would be to provide compact and well-furnished flats capable of being run economically. Yet how many of these are available in Kowloon? As soon as a furnished flat is advertised in the local newspaper it is taken by some eager resident and it is safe to say that the demand fully exceeds the supply. Landlords rarely seize the opportunity presented by this evident demand and then wonder why their modern and attractive properties remain unlet.

In our prophecies of building development we have gone as far into the future as is consistent with probability, and, having reached thus far, we have retraced our steps until we came face to face with existing needs and problems. It is with these that the investor and the building speculator must grapple if they are to avoid a stalemate. The problems arise from the needs—and they are clear. More one cannot say about the future of Kowloon as a residential and commercial centre and those who seek guidance should study present conditions, instead of leaping blindly into an investment that may prove worthless. The other directions in which Kowloon is likely to develop are municipal and industrial. With these we shall deal in later articles.

(To be continued.)

Kowloon 25 Years Ago

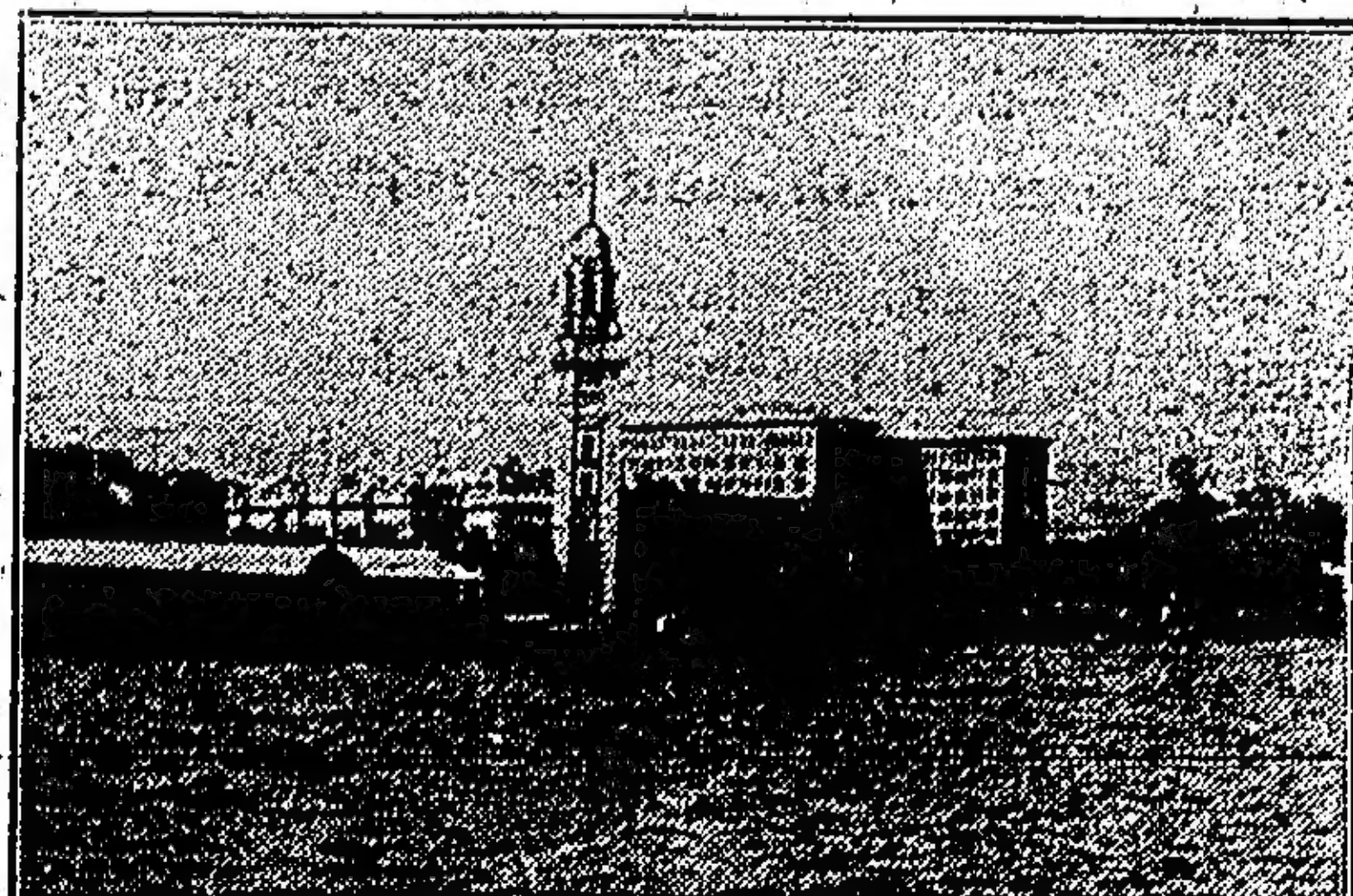
The following will represent the Kowloon C.C. "A" team on the Kowloon ground, King's Park today at 2.15 p.m. against an eleven from Watson & Co., Ltd.:—S. Moore, C. W. Jeffries, W. Edwards, D. Purvis, T. Chee, S. Lightfoot, J. P. Robinson, H. C. Clements, O. E. Libenud and two others.—*Hong Kong Daily Press*, March 14, 1908.

Contribution—but they do not bear as interest the right to question the actions of the War Department. Let us by all means shout for "better schools" until we are hoarse, but keep the mules as a simile only when we are referring to our boys.

PLEASE SEND PICTURES TO THE EDITOR—

Snap shots of places of interest in Kowloon and the New Territories, groups of Kowloon residents, Children, Kowloon sports, Etc.

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KOWLOON STATION CLOCK TOWER

The above is one of the most familiar views in Kowloon—the clock tower of the Railway Station looking from the Star Ferry.

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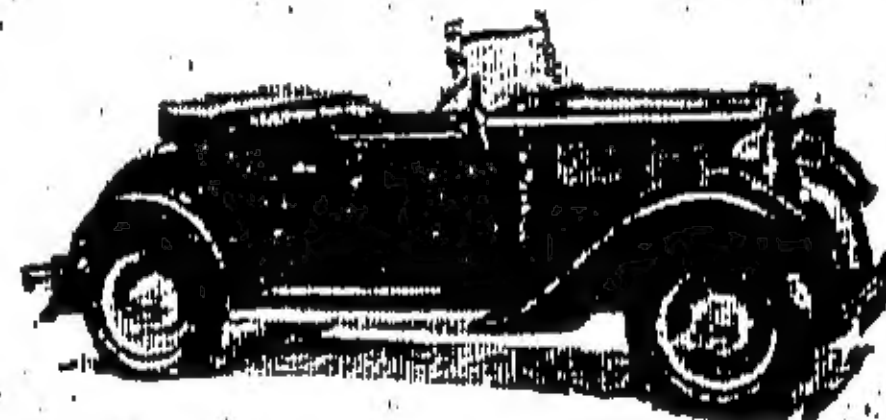
21 HANKOW ROAD
KOWLOON.

The Jade Tree is displaying in the Temple today a most comprehensive line of new sports necklaces. These are to be on sale for the week at just one half the marked prices. Nothing adds the touch of distinction to an otherwise plain costume like these beautiful creations. They are well worth a trip to Kowloon to view.

The Temple is open at night. The main Jade Tree studio is closed after five o'clock, but if anything is really wanted it can be sold through the Temple.

Sincerely yours,

M. S. Wong



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TOBACCO DEALER
FINEDPOSSESSION OF 25,000
CIGARS

Yuen Hong Liu, a tobacco dealer, was charged before Mr. Wynne-Jones at Central Magistracy yesterday with (a) being in possession of 25,000 cigars of the "Lark" brand, and (b) keeping a wrong factory book and (c) keeping a wrong sales book.

Mr. J. A. Fraser, assistant Attorney General, appeared for the prosecution and Mr. D. E. Evans represented the defendant who pleaded not guilty to the first charge but guilty to the other two charges.

According to Mr. Fraser, the defendant was arrested in respect of certain cigars found on his premises at 122, Wellington Street. The front portion of the premises was used for selling tobacco, and the rear part was used as a tobacco factory. The defendant was the licensee of both places. Revenue Officer Davidson who had charge of that district, paid three visits between December and February to the defendant's premises, and on the last occasion which was on February 13, he found 543 lbs. of cigars in excess of the returns which were given to him by the defendant on the previous occasion. Looking through defendant's books, Mr. Davidson found that defendant had used 1,233 lbs. of tobacco from which 150,000 cigars were produced, whereas only 1,000 lbs. had been issued by the Revenue Department to the defendant up to that time.

After evidence had been given Mr. Davidson bearing out Mr. Fraser's statement, Mr. Evans, for the defence, successfully contended that duty had been paid on the tobacco. The defendant was accordingly discharged on that count, but on his pleading guilty to the other two charges he was fined \$500.

FERRY INSPECTOR
FINED

USING ABUSIVE LANGUAGE

In imposing a fine of \$10 on a Chinese Inspector of the Hongkong and Yau-mat Ferry Company, Limited, who was charged with using abusive language to a lady, Mr. Wynne Jones said: "You are in a position as Inspector of the Ferry Company where you will frequently find that your temper may be tried by the stupidity of passengers who don't know where to go. It is my duty to see that you do not offend the general public."

Mr. D'Almada said that on the night of February 16, Mr. Fung's wife and son approached the Yau-mat Ferry wharf on the Hongkong side. Uncertain as to what road to take, owing to the repairs that are being carried out there, Mrs. Fung asked the defendant. It was alleged that he shouted in reply. The party proceeded to the wharf, and it was further alleged that defendant left his seat and came to the outside of the enclosure where he used abusive language. Mr. Fung Kwok Wa called for a policeman and later went to Central Police Station, where he reported the matter.

His Worship asked the defendant if he was willing to apologise to the lady in Court.

Defendant replied he thought it was a trivial matter.

His Worship: "If you think so, I'm sorry. Fined ten dollars and bound over for six months."

A DETECTIVE COMMENDED

GOOD WORK ON CONNAUGHT
ROAD WATERFRONT.

Noticing a suspicious looking bulge under the jacket of a Chinese who was in Connaught Road, near Wilmer Street, Ho Sam, a detective, stopped the man for inquiries and found that the "bulge" consisted of a lady's handbag. The man was taken to the Station for inquiries. The handbag was traced to Mrs. Ma, of Breedy Path, and was restored to the owner.

The defendant was brought before Mr. Schofield yesterday and sentenced to three months' hard labour. The detective who recovered the bag was commended by the Magistrate for smart work.

ALLEGED CRUELTY
TO BIRDSCASE CONTINUES AT
MAGISTRACY

The summons taken out by the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to animal against two bird dealers in Cochrane Street in relation to charges of cruelty by overcrowding the cages was continued before Mr. Wynne Jones yesterday.

Mr. D. B. Evans was for the prosecution, and Mr. D. L. Strellett defended Chan Chun, one of the dealers, the other being unrepresented.

Representative of the Messageries Maritimes on one of whose liners a consignment of birds involved in the case had been placed, gave evidence regarding the shipment.

Cross-examined by Mr. Strellett, he said that so far as his Company was concerned, there had been no complaints or claims regarding the shipment of birds.

Inspector P. J. O'Brien, of the S.P.C.A., said he made daily visits to these bird shops and on numerous occasions gave warnings against overcrowding. The birds in the present case were mostly Java sparrows and strawberry birds. As to the summons against Chan Chun, he had five cages, each of which was divided into three compartments, and there were about 100 birds to each compartment. In the case against Chin Kan, he had one cage in which were 350 birds. The cages were 1 1/2 ft. deep by 2 1/2 ft. wide by 1 1/2 ft. high.

Mr. Strellett questioned witness as to the space required by each bird and the Inspector replied that it should be large enough for the bird to swing easily round on its perch.

The hearing was adjourned until this morning.

VILLAGE BATTLE
NEAR SHUMCHUNSEQUEL TO RAID ON
BANDITS LAIR

A Chinese officer was shot dead by bandits, whose lair was raided by the military and the police in Chinese Territory, just beyond Shumchun in the New Territories. The raid is believed to have been carried out following the numerous reports of armed hold-ups in the New Territory. The affair was planned as a surprise attack on the bandits, but the robbers had warning of the approach of the attackers when dogs in their village started to bark.

A detachment of soldiers from the Shumchun garrison belonging to General Heung Hong Ping's Division and led by Captain Wu Chiu Han, left for the bandits' lair at Wong Kon Sun Hee, 30 li from Shumchun on the border, arriving there on Thursday night.

A cordon was thrown round the hamlet and Lieut. Chung Chun Wa, leading the party was the first to fall, being riddled by bullets from the defendants of the lair.

Thereafter fighting became general and machine guns came into play and the robber chief was killed and a number of his followers wounded. Five were arrested and taken to Canton, including a woman, believed to be the wife of the bandit chief.

TEACHING JAPANESE BY
PHONOGRAPHPROPAGANDA IN
MANCHUKUO.

Tokyo.—Part of Manchukuo's 30,000,000 Chinese inhabitants will soon be learning the Japanese language from American phonograph records.

Representatives of the Columbia Phonograph Company, which has a large factory at Kawasaki, in the outskirts of Tokyo, are negotiating with the Manchukuo Government for the sale of \$800,000,000 (Mexican) worth of its phonographs and records for use in schools and other institutions throughout the new state in teaching its Chinese, Manchurian and Mongolian citizens the rudiments of the tongue of Nippon, for the mother of the new regime.

Various tests and experiments are now being made in the Columbia Company's laboratories in order to perfect a series of phonograph records embodying a simplified Japanese language for Chinese students. —*Moscow Bulletin*

SWATOW NOTES

Gen. Chan Chai Tong
ArrivesSTRICT PRECAUTIONS
TAKENNEW HARBOUR
REGULATIONS

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Swatow, March 9. Though great significance was attached to the visit of General Chan Chai Tong recently, the reception given in his honour on Tuesday evening caused the public no little inconvenience for a few hours. Without previous notice at 6 o'clock the Kialat Road and all the principal thoroughfares were lined with armed soldiers and traffic generally came to a standstill. All kinds of vehicles were turned back, and those pedestrians, who happened to be in the streets were ordered to take the side streets and lanes. The public could not understand the situation, but later it was ascertained that the Generalissimo was going to attend a banquet at Yung Peng Hotel, and that the precautions taken were in connection with his safety. As soon as he had gone past, the congestion of traffic was relieved and the waiting crowds allowed to go. But it was not for long; three quarters of an hour afterwards temporary "martial law" prevailed again, to the astonishment of everybody. Inquiry elicited the information that the Generalissimo was returning from the banquet, and by 9.30 the situation was "normal."

Mines Again.

On account of the political situation the Chinese authorities have deemed it expedient to mine the entrance to the Swatow harbour again. This step was taken towards the latter part of 1931 when conditions were extremely bad. In accordance with new regulations no ships may enter the port between 5 p.m. and 7 a.m. and no departures are allowed after 5 p.m. The regulations undoubtedly cause some inconvenience to shipping, but it is not known if any special provisions have been made for men-of-war.

CHINA MERCHANTS
BANKFINAL REPORT NOW
ISSUED

Mr. John Fleming, liquidator of the Chinese Merchants Bank, Ltd., which suspended payment in June, 1924, states in his final report, now issued, that the Bank had branches in Shanghai, Canton, New York and Agencies elsewhere, particularly Singapore where a large balance was recovered by Hong Kong Liquidators after litigation. The Liquidator at Shanghai consented to make the liquidation of that Branch ancillary to that of Hong Kong, but the liquidators of the other branches refused co-operation and the assets realised in those countries were utilised entirely for the benefit of the creditors there.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, certain creditors in those countries having had their claims rejected by the local liquidators, were able to claim on the Head Office and from New York Branch alone creditors to the amount of \$346,870.00 claimed against Hong Kong making this dividend payable to local creditors smaller thereby.

Lack of Definite Information. The Liquidator has no definite information as to dividends paid by branch liquidators other than in Shanghai, where creditors received the same dividend as at Head Office.

As Branch liquidators would not consent to pooling assets, the Liquidator in Hong Kong was successful in recovering certain Agency Accounts and Canton assets for behalf of Head Office creditors which explains why the "Other Receipts" on the attached account are so considerable.

Investments.

The investments of the Bank were comprised entirely of shares in the Company owning the King Edward Hotel Building in Hong Kong, which was burned down early in 1929 leading to liquidation of the Company and practically the complete loss of its capital. Completion of the liquidation has been delayed mainly through litigation against debtors in Shanghai, which dragged on for several years, and though judgments were eventually received in favour of the Bank's claims, no substantial amount was ever received.

Four dividends amounting in aggregate to 40.9 per cent. were paid to Hong Kong creditors and unclaimed dividends have duly been paid into the Companies Liquidation Account by the Liquidator.

TO-DAY'S SANITARY
BOARD MEETINGDR. LI SHU FAN'S QUERIES
ABOUT SMALL-POX

At to-day's meeting of the Sanitary Board, Dr. Li Shu Fan, pursuant to notice, will ask:—

With reference to the present Small Pox Epidemic, will the Head of the Sanitary Department be good enough to furnish the Board with the answers to the following questions?

- What is the total number of Small Pox cases reported up to the end of February?
- (1) Whether it is a fact, that there is a decidedly higher incidence of cases occurring in Old and New Kowloon than in the city of Victoria.
- (2) If so, what is the comparative rate of occurrence?
- (3) To what is ascribed the cause of this higher incidence?
- (4) What further effective measures of prevention does the Government adopt or propose to adopt in the areas in question?
- (1) Whether it is a fact, that the practice of dumping dead bodies is mainly confined to cases of deaths from Small Pox?
- (2) What have been the approximate percentages of apparent ages of bodies so dumped (a) under one year (b) between two and five years, and (c) over five years, during the period, 1930 to 1932?
- (3) Has the practice of dumping dead bodies increased or decreased during the past three years?

Chinese Treatment.

D. Is there any truth in the common allegation that the practice of concealing cases of Small Pox is due to the popular belief that Chinese herbal treatment is superior to Western methods, thus leading to concealment and dumping of bodies when such herbal treatment has failed?

E. Whenever a case of Small Pox is reported and is removed to the Infectious Disease Hospital, is the patient free to choose between having Chinese and Western method of treatment?

F. (1) Whether it is not a fact that the Western method of treatment for Small Pox has been proved to be far superior to the Chinese herbal method?

(2) If the answer is in the affirmative, can you furnish statistics in support of this vitally important fact, and give the names of Hospitals where Small Pox cases have been treated by these respective methods?

TROUBLE UP-
COUNTRYSOLDIERS, ROBBERS AND
AN ANGRY WOMAN

Two up country correspondents in the course of recent letters give picturesque glimpses of the people and country where they live.

A correspondent from the middle of Kweichow writes in somewhat pessimistic vein.

Disorderly Soldiers.

"The country at present is full of defeated and deserting soldiers, who loot as they go. About a year ago General Wang came from Hunan and drove Governor Mao off and took charge of the province. Mao's troops went over en bloc, out two months ago they staged a revolt and Wang fled, but returned after two months and drove Mao to Szechwan. Mao had a lot of former robbers in his army and they have gone loose again. Mei Tan was recently looted and the hien chang taken off.

"The opium trade last year was a failure, and the intense cold of the last weeks has made the crop that is now in look sick too.

"Even here we have signs of New China for the girls going up to the capital instead of going in closed in chairs as formerly, walk to school several days journey."

We also mentioned in our last letter the needs of the various counties of the Lunan prefecture. At that time we were planning on going to Hukwan this April on medical itineration. Unfortunately we have not been able to obtain the necessary permits. On the other hand, a rather urgent request has recently come from the church in Siting in Sanyuan County to some one to give them spiritual help. As they are quite a needy district, we expect to go there in April instead of going to Hukwan. We will hold clinics, thereby enhancing their opportunities for reaching their friends and neighbours with the Gospel, and will also plan on (Continued at foot of next column)

ROUND-THE-WORLD
JUNKTHRILLS ON SHANGHAI-
HONG KONG VOYAGE

The Shih Di Ping Shi, an American-owned junk, which set out last week from Shanghai on a round-the-world voyage, arrived in Hong Kong yesterday and is at the present moment in the Shelter at Causeway Bay. She will be here a few days before sailing for the Philippines which is the next "leg" of the voyage.

The junk is owned by Mr. John Blomfield, of Woodstock, New York and there are seven people on board, altogether. It is 65 feet long and has seen five months of actual service. The itinerary of the cruise includes the Philippines, Guam, the Hawaiian Islands, San Francisco, Panama and on to Europe. The voyagers contemplate a long stay in Norway.

The trip from Shanghai to Hong Kong was an eventful one, the ship being fired at by pirate junks, but being a well-found and speedy craft, she was able to elude the pirates.

The next thing to happen was to the running into a storm, but fortunately no serious damage was done to the junk. Just before arriving in Hong Kong, the junk collided with a tramp steamer, the latter giving the small craft a glancing blow and damaging the bow slightly.

The junk will be repaired in Hong Kong before proceeding on her voyage.

LOUD-SPEAKING FROM AIR

USE BY R.A.F. TO WARN
REFRACTORY TRIBES.

Loud-Speakers boom out threats from the clouds are likely to take the place of bombs in the East, according to Lord Londonderry, British Secretary of State for Air, in the first official interview after his return from an 8,000-miles tour of R.A.F. stations in the East, in which he visited Cairo, Jerusalem, Bagdad, Mosul and Brindisi.

"The R.A.F. in the Middle East plays the part the British Navy has for so many years played on the sea," he declared.

"It keeps order among the refractory tribes, it goes to the assistance of aircraft and travellers in distress, and it is constantly in battle with the elements—fierce winds, dust storms, fog and rain."

"I foresee big possibilities in the use of loud-speakers for subduing troublesome tribes in the East."

The system has been used experimentally for some time and has proved very satisfactory.

A large and very powerful loud-speaker is carried on the aeroplane, and the natives are addressed from the air in their own language.

Bombs are used only as a last resource, and then only after the natives have been warned that the bombs will be dropped at certain points.

No More Sergeant-Majors in R.A.F. The British Air Ministry Orders state that warrant officers are being given increased responsibilities in connection with technical duties and administration, and that the Air Council have decided on changes which include the following: The rank of sergeant-major is abolished and that of warrant officer substituted; they will be referred to as "Mr.," and will on all occasions be addressed by airman as "Sir," as is customary at present.

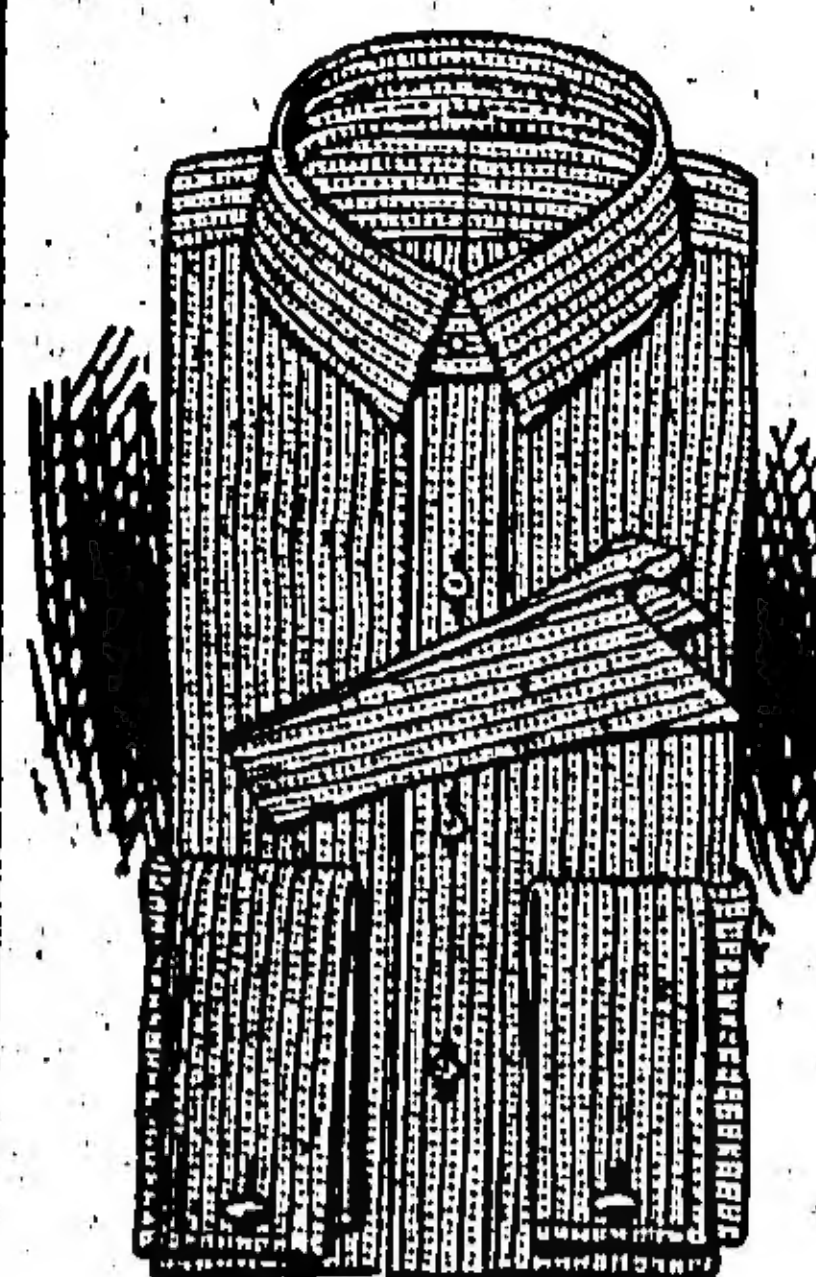
As to dress, it is stated that the design of the greatcoat is being revised. It will be made longer, and have belt and shoulder straps. It is also announced that an Air Force Artists' Association is being formed to encourage the study and practice of art in the Service, and to hold exhibitions of work executed by its members.

holding Bible classes for their spiritual edification. We shall be able to go in the hospital's recently acquired second-hand "Baby Austen," for sitting in on the motor road. This will also make it convenient for us to take the baby. Our mission has promises there and we have recently bought a tent which will doubtless also be of use to us.

A Fine Fit of Rage.

A few weeks ago we had a Mohammedan woman brought into the hospital in great excitement. In a fit of rage she had taken her earrings and swallowed them. Such fits of rage are not uncommon in China and the Chinese attribute many of their diseases to fits of rage under the title of "production of air." She stayed with us several days until we had recovered her earrings and she had recovered her equilibrium. Lunan has quite a Mohammedan population.

Gold Standard Quality.



The exceptional quality of "Atlas" Shirts is the Gold Standard of Merchandise, recognized in every country of the world as the best that skill and fine materials can produce. Even in times of depression they have never gone off this Gold Standard. They have always readjusted prices consistent with value, but at no time have they weakened their established prestige for quality.

Through good service and absolute reliability we have gained the complete confidence of a valued clientele. "Atlas" Shirts have given their full quota in establishing our reputation.

This season's "Atlas" Shirts are better than ever, whether your requirements are for Day, Evening or Sports Wear you will find them at the lowest price consistent with quality.

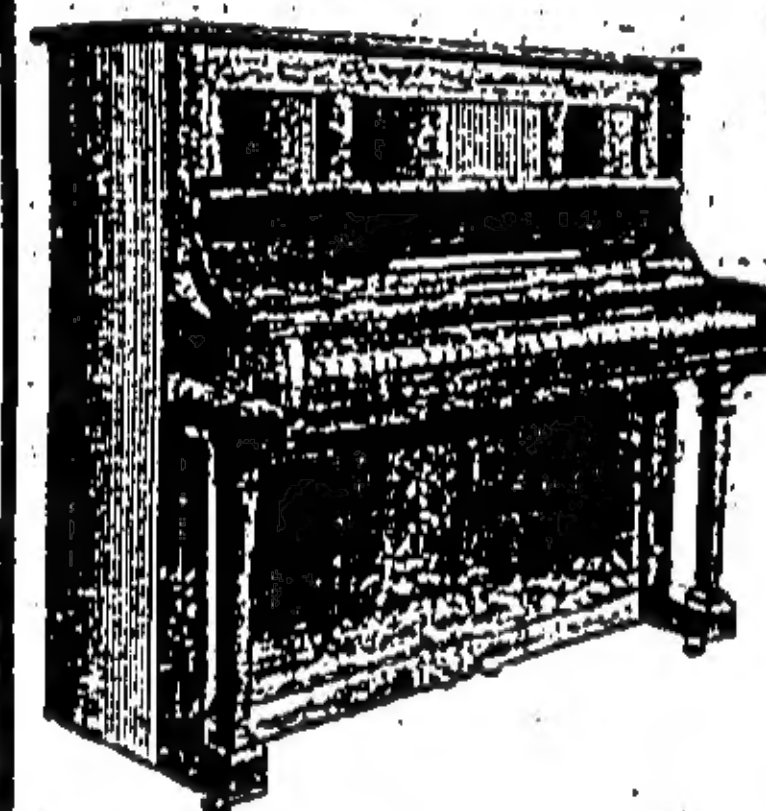
Day Shirts (with two collars) from \$6.75
Dress " " 9.75
Sports " " 4.75

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Variety of
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

OWING to temporary disorganization at our Head Office due to fire, our business will, until further notice, be managed from the Offices of Calender's Cable and Construction Company, Limited, 2nd Floor, St. George's Building, Tel. 25602.

WILLIAM C. JACK & CO., LTD.
[587]

THE HONG KONG AND NEW TERRITORIES FERRY CO., LTD.

FOURTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Office at China Buildings (5th floor), Hong Kong, on Thursday, the 23rd March, 1933, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1932, and of electing an auditor.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th to 23rd March, 1933, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
HENRY LOWCOCK,
Secretary.

Hong Kong, 18th March, 1933. [186]

CANTON CHARITY RACE MEETING.

PROGRAMMES and Entry forms for the Canton Charity Race Meeting to be held at Canton on Sunday, 26th March, 1933, can be obtained at the Offices of Messrs. Percy Smith, Seth & Fleming, 6, Des Voeux Road Central.

Entries close at 10 a.m. on Friday, 17th March, 1933. [188]

HONG KONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE FIFTH YEARLY DRAWING of 120 Debentures (1932 issue—\$500 each) of the Hong Kong Club, payable on Saturday, the 30th September, 1933, will be held in the Club House, at 10 o'clock, A.M., on Monday, the 20th March, 1933.

Bearers of Debentures are invited to attend the Drawing.

By order,
T. A. ROBERTSON,
Lieut. Col.,
Secretary.

Hong Kong, 8th March, 1933. [186]

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Forty-Eighth Annual Ordinary General Meeting of the Company (since its registration will be held at the Hong Kong Hotel, Hong Kong, on Tuesday, the 21st March, 1933, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st October, 1932.

The Register of Shares of the Company will be closed from Thursday, the 16th day of March to Wednesday, the 22nd day of March, 1933, both days inclusive, during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON
General Managers.
Hong Kong, 9th March, 1933. [176]

NOTICE.

THE HONG KONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF Shareholders will be held in the Office of the Company, 2 Queen's Building, Hong Kong, on Monday, 27th MARCH, 1933, at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1932.

The Share Register and Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th to the 27th March, 1933, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
E. COCK,
Chief Manager.

Hong Kong, 10th March, 1933. [167]

1933-1934.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Royal Naval Hospital, until 10 a.m. on the 21st March, 1933, from persons desirous of supplying Beef, Mutton, Fowls, Pork, Cheese, Pure Cow's Milk, Ice, and other provisions, and necessities for the year ending 31st March, 1934.

Printed Forms of Tender and further particulars can be obtained at the R.N. Hospital.

The right to reject the lowest or any tender is reserved.

A. N. RIVERS,
Surgeon Captain, R.N.,
Medical Officer in Charge.

Royal Naval Hospital,
Hong Kong, 12th March, 1933. [182]



GOOD FOR HIM AND GOOD FOR YOU
SINCE
SEVENTEEN HUNDRED & FORTY-TWO

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Est. 1841.

MARRIAGE.

The marriage between Miss Florence Ho Tung, daughter of Sir Robert and Lady Ho Tung, and Dr. K. C. Yso, son of Mr. and Mrs. Yso Kim Hong, of Peking, will take place on Friday, March 24. No formal invitations are being issued but all friends will be welcome at the reception which will be held at the Hong Kong Hotel at 4 p.m.

Editorial and Business Office: 11, Ice House Street. Tel. 30251.
Night Editor (Wanchai Office): Tel. 24511.
London Office: 53, Fleet Street E.C. 4.

The Daily Press.

HONG KONG, MARCH 14, 1933.

TAKING CHINA FOR GRANTED!

A GENTLEMAN of wide experience said recently that golf and tennis were ruining rather than building up the character of the British nation, and they were responsible for that softness and lack of spirit of adventure which seems to characterize so many young men of to-day. Both tennis and cricket cease to be of much value when they become a spectacle, for they bring out and put a premium upon those qualities which we associate with the lime light.

Golf is not a spectacle, but it has become such an obsession as to challenge seriously every other interest in life. It takes up a considerable amount of the entire leisure time that many men have, the interval between office and the course being occupied with the other great escape from reality, namely bridge.

There is a certain age at which such distractions are permissible but the question is pertinently asked whether that age is not at present too low. Ought not the young man, besides playing games, be making himself acquainted with the people and the region within which he has cast his lot? Ought he not to be familiar with the villages of the New Territories and making excursions further

afield whenever the opportunities offer? Are not riding and walking, exploring and climbing just as beneficial from the point of view of health, and still more so from the point of view of mind than tennis or golf or even cricket. The advantage of the change that is indicated lies in the fact that the young man will grow up with that sort of knowledge which gives him a more sympathetic hearing from his Chinese friends in business. It is not only a knowledge of the language which is desirable but also a deeper insight into native life and thought, and a sense of familiarity with everyday things in China.

In multiplying the opportunities for distractions of a lighter kind, cabarets, lidos, and clubs for sectional interests we lessen the opportunities, or the inclination for learning something of the East. Some of us are, indeed, getting to take China for granted and moulding life on the British suburban model. Others feel that their day's work and the recreations that are available are not altogether satisfying but that their work would probably be carried on with more intelligence if they could get a better knowledge of the culture and of the arts of the people among whom they live. The Colony offers considerable scope for enterprise in this connection, for not only are the New Territories open to the explorer but there are numerous islands not far away. Then there are many towns and villages round the Delta, and for longer periods there is the interesting trip up the River, beyond Canton, to Wuchow or up the North River by rail to Shichow. There are monasteries at which to stay, and temples to explore. There are village crafts and industries to examine and understand, and above all the delicate and beautiful products of Canton in silk embroidery, ivory and porcelain.

No greater compliment can be paid to the people among whom we mingle, than by seeking to understand and appreciate the arts and crafts of the present, as well as the monuments and masterpieces of the past. It is not necessary to sacrifice cricket, tennis and golf in order to achieve these things, but they should certainly not be pursued to the exclusion of them.

OBITUARY

MR. ALEXANDER ROGER FORBES

It is with much regret that we have to announce the death of Mr. Alexander Roger Forbes, which occurred at the Cannossa Hospital in the early hours of yesterday morning. The late Mr. Forbes was 32 years of age and first came to the Colony in 1912. He was for many years the works manager of the China Sugar Refinery, and when that firm went into liquidation in 1925, he joined Messrs. A.S. Watson & Co., Ltd. with whom he was employed up to the time of his death.

The deceased is survived by his widow, formerly Miss Goldenberg, who is in Hong Kong, an aged mother, a brother and sister all of whom are resident in Scotland. He is also related to a number of local residents, Mrs. T. E. Peares, Mrs. P. S. Cassidy, and Messrs. Jack and George Rodgers being his cousins.

A keen lawn bowler, the late Mr. Forbes was formerly a member of the Craigower Recreation C.C. and the East Point Recreation Club.

The Funeral.

The funeral took place at the Jewish cemetery yesterday, the Rabbi Eliza officiated. Those present at the graveside to pay their last respects were:—

Mr. and Mrs. W. Goldenberg and Mr. and Mrs. H. Goldenberg (brothers and sisters-in-law), Messrs. I. L. and C. A. Goldenberg (brothers-in-law), Mrs. J. H. Oxberry (sister-in-law), Messrs. Jack and George Rodgers (cousins), Mr. T. E. Peares (cousin), Messrs. J. A. Tarrant (Secretary of Messrs. A.S. Watson & Co.), J. M. Wong (comprador), Peter Wong, A. S. Gubbay, E. Joseph, Ezra Abraham, I. Walsh, M. Bertrux, B. N. Albert, E. M. Raymond, E. S. Moses, Mr. and Mrs. D. Wilson, L. Leong, Mrs. and Miss Bogdatsky, Mrs. Eliza, Mrs. Elias, and others.

With the remains were buried a bunch of flowers from the widow, from the mother and from "Eileen."

Although flowers do not usually feature in a Jewish funeral, wreaths were sent by Mr. John Rodgers, Mr. and Mrs. J. Rodgers and family, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Rodgers, Mrs. Capell and family, Mr. and Mrs. J. Gibson and Louise, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Cassidy, Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Peares, Mr. and Mrs. W. Patterson, Lt. Col. and Mrs. E. D. Matthews, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Foscall, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Robinson and Bonnie, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Stapleton, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Kinnaird, Messrs. J. A. Tarrant, J. M. Wong, D. Wilson, O. R. Benson, Lawrence Leong, J. H. Austin, T. Ramsay, L. Guy, A. McKirdy and D. S. Clark. Messrs. A.S. Watson & Co., Ltd., Messrs. John D. Humphreys and Son, Chinese Staff, Warehouse Department, Watson's, Ltd., the whole-sale department, and the staff of the Hong Kong Dispensary.

CORRESPONDENCE

[All letters intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, unless so desired, but as evidence of good faith.—Ed.]

GOOD WORK

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONG KONG DAILY PRESS"]

SIR,—With reference to the letter by "Disinterested" appearing in your issue of to-day, I desire to state that the prompt and excellent services rendered by the Chinese Staff of Exchange Restaurant at the Fire on Saturday night, is greatly appreciated, and that this appreciation is being shown in a tangible form.—Yours faithfully,

D. M. GOODALL.
Hong Kong, March 13.

HEALTH BULLETIN OF EASTERN PORTS

FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 4.

Plague.	Cases.	Deaths.
Baghdad	1	0
Bassora	1	0
Bombay	0	1
Rangoon	1	1
Colombo	2	2
Pnom-Penh	1	1

Cholera.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	1	1
Calcutta	24	17
Macao	2	0

Small-pox.	Cases.	Deaths.
Alexandria	147	35
Port Said (import)	4	0
Beirut	1	0
Bassora	2	1
Bombay	405	215
Calcutta	883	318
Karachi	11	5
Rangoon	10	0
Colombo	4	1
Saigon	11	1
Macao	24	2
Shanghai	2	0

★ News and Views ★

Flu Away.

A Seaman (charge with drunkenness at Stratford Police Court)—I had three whiskeys because the flu was coming on.

The Chairman—How is your temperature this morning?

The Seaman—Clean gone, sir.

Multum in Parvo.

Astronomers, according to Sir Frank W. Dyson, think and talk so often in terms of "million millions" that they have invented a word of their own—"parsec" meaning 19,000,000,000 miles—which saves time and spares the vocal cords. A few such omnibus words might facilitate discussion of such contemporary problems as inter-Ally debts; yet one would have to guard against their too general acceptance. Otherwise familiarity might breed such lightheartedness that we would be willing to part with "parses" of pounds without blinking an eyelid. "Billion" has for most of us an ominous sound that keeps us in our financial senses.

Carl Fuerstenberg's Duel.

Germany will be a duller country without Carl Fuerstenberg, the famous Jewish banker who has died at the age of eighty-two. He was the wildest German of his time. One could tell innumerable stories about him.

Two must suffice. On one occasion he had "sacked" one of his directors, who immediately challenged him to a duel. Carl received the seconds in his room, paid great attention to the details of the duel, and finally accepted all the conditions without protest.

Then, as his opponent's second was leaving the room, he called him back: "By the way," he said very courteously, "just in case I'm late to-morrow morning, please tell your man he can start by himself."

A Banker's Birthday. Some weeks before the celebration of his seventieth birthday Fuerstenberg was approached by an army of provincial relatives, most of them in poor circumstances. They wished to give him a birthday present. What would the great man like?

Carl thought deeply for a moment and sighed. "An album," he said gently, "an album with all your photographs."

On the day the relatives, in rusty frock coats and top-hats, turned up at the bank to make the presentation.

Carl thanked them profusely, bowed them out, and then rang the bell for his head porter. "Take this album," he said, "and study all the faces in it. And remember, if ever you show up one of the people in it you're fired."

Local and General

Mr. R. Vaughan Fowler was amongst the passengers who arrived here by the President Cleveland.

The Hong Kong Amateur Dramatic Club's new "first night" of "Nine Till Six" is timed for 9.40 p.m. at the King's Theatre to-night.

During the week-end eleven cases of small-pox, eight from Kowloon, were reported. There were two cases of meningitis and one of enteric.

The Hong Kong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., at the annual meeting of shareholders on April 10th, will declare a dividend of \$50 and a bonus of \$5.

Dr. Li Shu Fan will ask questions relative to the present small-pox epidemic at the fortnightly meeting of the Sanitary Board to be held at 4.15 this afternoon.

The Volunteer orders published elsewhere state that commencing from March 14, full band practice will take place every Tuesday and Friday and that band recruits will parade every Thursday.

At to-day's meeting of the Hong Kong Rotary Club, Mr. G. B. Gifford Hill, resident engineer on the Shing Mun Construction scheme, will give "A few Observations on Dams."

The Schneider Trio gave another delightful concert of classical music last night in the Roof Garden of the Hong Kong Hotel. A full account of the concert will appear in our issue of to-morrow.

A wreath will be laid on the Cenotaph by Professor F. A. Redmond, President of St. Patrick's Society of Hong Kong at 9.15 a.m. on the 17th inst. The full committee of the Society is expected to be in attendance.

Among the cases to be heard at the March Criminal Sessions, which will commence on Monday next before the Puisne Judge, is one in which Joseph Evangelist Pesa, is charged with fraudulent misappropriation, uttering a forged document, and obtaining money by false pretences. Six other men are due to be tried.

Winning Words.

Competitions to decide the ten most beautiful words in the English language have affected America like an influenza epidemic. They have been taken seriously, and have drawn the authors and the publicity-mongers in large and enthusiastic numbers.

Personally, I think this kind of competition has been solved for ever by the gentleman from Duluth, who gave as the ten most beautiful words: "Business is improving steadily so we are raising your salary."

New Drug for Heart Disease.

A drug, named harmol, which may prove to be a long-sought-for means of relieving sufferers from heart disease, was referred to by Pharmacology in the University of Oxford, at a meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society, Bloomsbury-square.

"For twenty-five years I have been hunting for a new coronary dilator," said the professor. "This is the first case in which I have got the promise of such action."

He explained that in angina pectoris the arteries of the heart spasmodically contract. This gave rise to intense pain and frequently led to heart failure. Thus the finding of a drug which would cause the heart to dilate and increase the flow of blood through it would be very important.

In his experiments with animals this effect had been outstanding produced. Tests were now being made with human beings.

Lord Kilsant in the House of Lords.

Lord Kilsant made his first appearance during this Parliament in the House of Lords last month. Peers who attend the House for the first time in any Parliament are required to go through the short ceremony of taking the oath, and this Lord Kilsant did before the business of the sitting began.

He entered the Chamber, which was fairly well filled, from behind the throne a few minutes before the Lord Chancellor took his seat on the woolsack, and for a minute or two sat on one of the cross benches. As soon as Lord Sankey had taken his seat Lord Kilsant rose and walked to the Clerk's table, where he read the words of the short oath. The Chancellor (Lord Sankey) shook hands with him warmly. Lord Kilsant then went to the episcopal benches and sat down just behind the seat usually occupied by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

SUMMARY OF NEWS

Far East.

A message from Peiping states that after severe fighting, in which the Chinese suffered between four and five thousand casualties, the Chinese troops retreated twenty miles inside the Great Wall. Page 1.

A message from Nanking states that Chinese troops still hold Kupeikow Pass. Page 9.

A Chinese official report from Nanking states that Chinese troops repulsed Japanese forces at Hsien-fengkow yesterday. Page 9.

General.

Four British employees of the Metropolitan-Vickers company were arrested in Moscow by the Russian secret police on Sunday. Page 1.

Herr Spiegel, a prominent solicitor, who has acted for the German Socialist Party in many political law suits, was shot dead at Kiel on Sunday. Page 1.

Twenty-nine cities in southern California are reported to have suffered serious damage owing to the severe quakes which occurred on Friday and Saturday. Page 1.

Nazi troops have penetrated the demilitarised zone in Germany as far as Speyer and Cologne. Page 9.

Local.

The second of the tiffin hour discussions, held at Monday at Lane Crawford's, was opened yesterday by Bishop Hall. There was a good attendance. Page 10.

Hong Kong Stock Market report appears on Page 12.

For not keeping his factory and sales books properly a tobacco dealer was fined \$35 by Mr. Schofield at Central Magistracy. A charge of not paying duty on tobacco in his possession was dismissed. Page 7.

The final report of the liquidator, Mr. S. Flanning, of the Chinese Merchants' Bank, Ltd., appears on Page 7.

The case was continued in which two Chinese are summoned by the S.P.C.A. for keeping birds under conditions that cause unnecessary suffering. Page 7.

A junk owned by an adventurous American subject, has arrived from Shanghai—the first stage of a voyage round the world. Page 3.

At to-day's meeting of the Sanitary Board, Dr. Li Shu Fan will ask a number of questions regarding the small-pox epidemic. Page 7.

Yesterday's tennis results will be found on Page 10.

From the files.

LOOKING BACK 75 YEARS

Shanghai Latest Quotations. Exchange. On London, Bank Bills 6 months sight, 5s. 10d. a 5s. 11d.—First class credit 5s. 11d. a 6s. 0d. per Shanghai Tael. On Calcutta, E.I. Co.'s Bills accepted, and Bank Bills 3 d/s., no business. On Bombay, Bank Bills 3 d/s., Rs. 275 a 280 per 100 Shanghai Taels. On Hong Kong, 15 d/s., 21 s. 2 1/2 per cent. discount.—Hong Kong Daily Press, March 14, 1858.

LOOKING BACK 50 YEARS

The rubber between Ireland and the World was played out on Saturday, and resulted in favour of the Fenians by 76 runs on the first innings. It will be remembered that in the first match the Irish were successful, while in the second the World regained their laurels, so that considerable interest was excited by the concluding match. The following is the score:—

IRELAND	
H. G. Rice, b Tomkins	9
A. K. Travers, b Tomkins	20
R. C. Hodder, c Groves, b Tomkins	1
W. Hynes, b D'Aeth	14
G. S. Coxon, b Hedley	48
J. McMunn, b D'Aeth	6
W. O. Wolsley, b Shepherd	3
C. Holliday, c and b Hedley	14
Lt. Lloyd, b Hedley	10
Rev. H. B. Harper, run out	1
A. Coxon, not out	1
Extras	8
Total	136

THE WORLD	
Lt. R. S. Hedley, c McMunn	10
b Rice	10
Lt. G. G. D'Aeth, b Rice	25
C. U. Stuart, hit wkt., b Hynes	0
Lt. W. H. Grove, b Rice	0
A. Shepherd, c Travers, b Rice	0
Lt. W. C. Hunter-Blair, b Travers	6
Capt. C. Gordon, run out	3
H. Parquhar, b Travers	0
J. C. Van Buren, b Rice	0
A. B. Tomkins, b Travers	5
Whyte, not out	1
Extras	6
Total	69

CHINESE STILL HOLD KUPEIKOW

JAPANESE REPULSED AT HSIFENGKOW

Many Field Guns And Quantity Of Ammunition Captured

HEAVY CASUALTIES INFLICTED ON ENEMY

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY]

PEIPING, March 13. CHINESE official reports speak of a big victory won by Sung Chieh Yuan's troops over Japanese forces at Hsifengkow. The Chinese claim to have inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy and that they captured many field guns and large quantities of ammunition.

ATTACK ON HSIFENGKOW RESISTED

NANKING, March 13.

While Chinese authorities admit that the Kupeikow situation is most critical, they insist that up till 11, this morning Chinese troops were still holding the important pass.

CHIANG KAI SHEK AT PAOTINGFU

PEIPING, March 13.

General Chiang Kai Shek arrived in Paotingfu last night. He was accompanied by Dr. Lo Wen Kan, the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

LATER.

It is learned General Chiang is not coming to Peiping immediately, but may stay in Paotingfu for some time.

SUCCESSFUL RESISTANCE

NANKING, March 13.

General Sung Chieh Yuan has reported to the Government that his troops have successfully resisted the Japanese attack on Hsifengkow.

A telegram from General Sun Tien Ying states that his troops had only thirty cases of water left, but are still fighting near Chifeng and Weichan.

SURPRISE FOR AFRICAN ZOO.

Puff-Adder Lays 22 Eggs

THE RIDDLE AND A SOLUTION

The Johannesburg Zoo authorities are at the moment greatly perturbed by one of those curious idiosyncrasies of nature. The puff-adder has laid twenty-two eggs. The officials declare that puff-adders are not supposed to lay eggs, for the young are born fully developed.

As a visitor to the snake park looked into one of the glass cages he saw what he took to be a number of berries. He then drew the attention of the keeper, and laughingly asked him whether he fed the snakes on gooseberries.

The result was that the keeper called the curator. The berries were found to be eggs; and now everyone, including the snake, who left her eggs scattered all over the compartment, are wondering how it happened.

Commenting on this, our Zoo correspondent writes: Snakes are either oviparous or ooviviparous, two modes of parturition which bear no relation to their natural affinities. The members of the Viper family, to which the puff-adder belongs, are usually ooviviparous, i.e., the eggs are retained within the body until the young are about to emerge.

The present instance, in which a puff-adder is stated to have laid twenty-two eggs when living young should have been produced, would appear to be one of premature birth. It would be probably found that the eggs were enclosed in thin gelatinous envelopes and not provided with stout parchment-like shells as seen in normal snake eggs.

A few vipers are actually oviparous. Thus the South American Bushmaster, *Lachesis Muta*, the Indo-Malayan viper, *Lachesis monicola*, and the South African night viper, *Causus rhombatus* all lay eggs.

In the case of the Bushmaster, this snake incubates its eggs by coiling round them. They are laid in batches of a dozen or so, in the deep holes excavated and inhabited by the armadillo and other burrowing animals.

JEHOL PROVINCE

Isolated But Well Peopled

WHY JAPAN WANTS TO TAKE IT

Mukden.—If the Japanese add Jehol to the territories of Manchukuo the area of the "independent" state Japan has created in Manchuria will have been expanded by 60,350 square miles and its population increased about 4,670,000. Jehol covers a territory only a little less than the six New England states, which total 81,978 square miles. Without Jehol the area of Manchukuo would be 309,531 square miles. With this disputed province included the new state spreads over 469,881 square miles, a little larger than the combined area of continental France, Germany, Belgium Denmark and Austria.

These figures are compiled by the research department of the Japanese South Manchuria Railway, which has more accurate information on this part of the world than any other agency.

According to this authority the population of Manchuria, including Jehol, in 1930 was 84,234,960; without Jehol, 79,664,980. Population figures have not changed greatly since 1930.

Fairly Well Populated.

Many writers have referred to Jehol as a semi-desert, a sparsely peopled territory, but this is true only by comparison with the teeming areas of Japan or China. It is off the world highways and may be classed as backward, but it supports 77 inhabitants to the square mile, more than any American state west of the Mississippi River.

Jehol formerly was largely pasture land, the range of nomadic Mongol tribes, but since the beginning of the twentieth century the surge of Chinese farmer immigrants has pushed the Mongols and their herds to the north and west and converted southern Jehol into farmlands much like those found in the provinces immediately south of the Great Wall. This comparatively new Chinese population lives mostly in small rural hamlets, but of these there are thousands.

Off the Beaten Track.

Lying off the main routes of trade and travel, Jehol boasts few cities. Largest is the capital, Jehol, or Chengde, principal objective of the Japanese drive, with approximately 55,000 population.

This was the seat of the Governor, General Tang Yu Lin, and the centre of his flourishing opium commerce. Otherwise it is a decaying city, with most of the glories it knew when it was the summer residence of the magnificent Manchu emperors of China crumbling into ruins.

There was a time when it earned the title of the "Fontainebleau of China." Travellers of the eighteenth century doubted whether the Fontainebleau of Louis XIV, "Le Rio Soleil," could boast more beauty, pomp or splendour than Jehol when it sheltered the great Emperor Chien Lung when he came north from his capital at Peiping in the late summer for the hunting.

Next in size is Chifeng (The Red Peak), the principal mart of trade, almost in the centre of the province, boasting a population of about 37,500. During the past twenty years nearly all the enterprises, both Chinese and Japanese, who planned railroads for Jehol intended to make Chifeng the transportation hub of the province just as today it is the centre of the network of primitive dirt roads which are the province's only highways.

Chifeng is the only town in Jehol opened by the Chinese government to foreign residence and trade, and before the Manchurian conflict began in September, 1931, Japan maintained a consulate there.

Many Small Towns.

After Chifeng rank two cities of about 30,000 each, Chaoyang, near the eastern border and Pingchuan, forty miles east of Jehol. Lingayen, on the road between Chaoyang and Pingchuan, has a population of about 20,000.

Kailu, near the northern frontier, since January 1 the concentration centre for about 40,000 Chinese troops of varying degrees of regularity and discipline, has only 6,000 normal population, largely Mongol. It was the first to fall to the northern invading column, mixed Japanese and Manchukuo troops. The only other town of any size in Jehol is Linshi, in the northwest, with 7,000.

The figures for Jehol City population are those of the Japanese War Office and probably are nearly correct. The same authority estimates that fully three-fourths of the population of the province are Chinese. The remaining fourth is made up of Mongol tribes, including two of the strongest of the Mongol "Leagues," the Chaoa and Chozatu, of Manchus and of chamanian tribes that hailed originally from the Chinese Turkestan region.

DANZIG-POLISH INCIDENT

BITTER FEELING IN GERMANY

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY]

BERLIN, March 12. THE fresh Danzig-Polish incident, which is causing deep concern in European chancelleries, has revived anti-Polish feeling in Germany. The incident has excited bitter comment in Berlin.

The Polish Government, it is learned, lodged a protest with the Danzig Senate against light aeroplanes from the Danzig Flying Club flying over the Westerplatte and demanding the prohibition of such flights.

The Senate refused to comply on the ground that the Westerplatte is Danzig territory and that the 'planes have a perfect right to fly over.

Von Neurath Statement. Typical of German feeling as a result of the incident, coupled with the signs of hostility to the Nazi regime, is a message addressed to the East Hanseatic Club at Hamburg by Baron von Neurath, the German Foreign Minister, inveighing against the Treaty of Versailles.

Von Neurath declares that there is still a tendency to form a united anti-German front. The world must choose. Either Germany want her own way to justice and freedom and become again a bulwark of peace in Europe or Europe would latter into the abyss.

SILVER MARKET

LONDON PRICES

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

LONDON, March 13. FOLLOWING ARE THE SILVER QUOTATIONS ON THE LONDON MARKET TO-DAY:

	Mar. 13	Mar. 11
Spot	17 1/2	18 1/2
Forward	17.15/16	18.5/16

NAZI TROOPS ACTIVE

PENETRATE DEMILITARISED ZONE

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY]

BERLIN, March 13. THE Nazis penetration into the demilitarised zone, which has alarmed France, has been extended by the occupation of Speyer and Cologne, where Nazi troops took possession of the Rathaus. The Chief Burgomaster, Adenauer, has been superseded by the Nazi, Riese.

IN HONG KONG TO-DAY

FINE TO CLOUDY

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER REPORT, FORECAST AND REMARKS, ISSUED BY THE ROYAL OBSERVATORY AT 5.10 P.M., STATED:—

AN ANTICYCLONE COVERS N. CHINA AND THE YELLOW SEA. FRESH MONSOON WILL PREVAIL OVER THE CHINA COAST AND THE CHINA SEA.

FORECAST: — N.E. WINDS, FRESH; FINE.

WE NOW SHUT OUR EARS!

NATURE'S BARRIERS AGAINST NOISE

Human beings are slowly developing invisible "ear flaps." This, according to a specialist at the Central London Throat, Nose and Ear Hospital, is Nature's way of "excluding" from our hearing the ever-present din of cars, gramophones, and wireless sets.

In a sense, we are learning to shut our ears as we shut our eyes. "I think we are psychologically dealer to-day, because there is so much unpleasant sound and so much unpleasant or useless talk in the world that we 'shut' our ears to it," the specialist explained. "We have a power not only of hearing, but of shutting doors in our brain. Although we cannot shut out any sound, any visible earflaps, we can—and do—put down barriers along the hearing track in the brain."

Mental "Flap." This barrier which we put up against noise of all kinds acts as a mental ear-flap, though, of course, it is psychological and invisible. "At one time man, like other animals, was dependent on the quickness of his sense of hearing for the preservation of his life. (Continued on next column.)"

M.C.C. VERSUS S. AUSTRALIA

VISITORS PUT UP GOOD SCORE

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ADELPHI, March 13. THE M.C.C. already in a strong position, at the close of play were 371 for 8. Jardine 88, Leyland 242 not out, Voce 33 not out. Leyland hit eighteen four's.

TERRITORIAL CAMPS

PROVISION MADE BY WAR OFFICE

LONDON, Feb. 14.—The Financial Secretary to the War Office, Mr. Duff Cooper, informed the House of Commons that the Government had decided to include in the Army Estimates for 1933 a sum of money to cover the provision of the normal 15 days Territorial camps. (Ministerial cheers.)

Mr. Duff Cooper added that a recruiting campaign was contemplated, and he hoped a review of the Territorial Army would be held in the summer. (Ministerial cheers.)

Mr. Maxton inquired the amount of financial provision to be made, and Mr. Cooper replied that it was approximately £200,000.

Mr. Will Thorne asked if this money would not be better spent in connection with building. Mr. Duff Cooper replied that he did not agree that it would.

TELEGRAPH LINE IN SHENSI

TO ASSIST RAILWAY ENGINEERS.

NANKING, March 6.

Permission has been granted to the Engineering Division of the Lung-Hai Railway Administration by the Ministry of Railways for the laying of a telegraph line between Tungkuwan and Sian, provincial capital of Shensi. This facility is provided to assist the engineering operations now in progress for the construction of the western extension of the railway from Tungkuwan. The telegraph line will follow the course of the Wei River.—Kuo Min.

"That necessitated that hearing should be developed to its most acute degree. Life, however, has ceased to be threatened in this way, and so we have ceased to use our hearing in the watchful way that we should if danger and death was continually at hand."

INDEPENDENCE OF PHILIPPINES

Japan's Keen Interest

Osaka, Japan (By Mail).—Japan's interest in the Philippine independence question is evidenced by a series of articles published in the *Osaka Mainichi*, which riddle the terms offered the Philippines by the United States Congress.

The series, by an unidentified staff member, follows another on "Our Neighbours in the South," and is published in the English edition of the newspaper. The *Mainichi* and the *Osaka Asahi* are the two largest and most influential papers in Japan.

The articles are under such headings as "America Reveals Herself," "Dependent Independence," "Ignominious Neutrality," and "At the Crossroads." The foreword follows:—

"If the Hawes-Cutting compromise bill failed to receive an enthusiastic reception in the Philippines, such as would appear to have been expected by Americans, this indicated in no way indifference toward the bill on the part of the Filipinos. The bill was of the greatest importance in regard to their national life hereafter and the Filipinos wanted first to make sure of its portents. The coolness of the Filipinos toward the bill should not be accepted as a sign that they do not want independence, as Washington is reported to believe, but as proof of the intense seriousness of the Filipinos in weighing the bill and the consequences of its practical application."

"The Filipinos were undoubtedly surprised when the bill was presented to them, because of the ugliness of its features and because of its being full of holes like a Swiss cheese, with all its advantages for the United States and none for the Philippines. The Filipino leaders have been voicing their views on its merits, if any, and its shortcomings, of which the bill contains too many, and discussion is still going on with touching sincerity and frankness."

There are Filipino leaders who favour the acceptance of the bill, while there are others who urge its rejection. Those who favour its acceptance do so, not because the bill is acceptable, but because they have slim hope of obtaining better. Those who oppose the bill are doing so by way of demanding something better, anxious as they are to be independent at the earliest possible date. The acceptance and rejection in this case do not represent two entirely divergent views; they express really one opinion on the bill—dissatisfaction.

"Are the Filipinos seeking something more than their due. Are (Continued on next column.)"

TO ADVERTISE CEYLON

RS. 10,000 VOTE PROPOS FOR PUBLICITY COMMITTEE

Colombo.—It is learned that the Executive Committee of the Ceylon Industry and Commerce, at its last meeting, decided by a majority to recommend to the State Council to grant a sum of ten thousand rupees to the Ceylon Publicity Committee as a contribution towards its expenses in advertising Ceylon abroad.

The proposal to make such grant was made last year, and some discussion, the Executive Committee appointed a sub-committee to report on the subject.

The sub-committee, it is understood, recently recommended grant of ten thousand rupees to the Ceylon Publicity Committee.

The recommendation of the sub-committee, it is learned, was considered at the last meeting of the Executive Committee which, as proved it, Mr. A. E. Goonesinha and Mr. D. P. Jayasuriya dissenting on the ground that the grant would only help "certain private commercial undertakings in Colombo and as a protest against the treatment meted out to Ceylonese traders in the Colombo Harbour."

SHAW WANTS SUN

FOR REST OF HIS DAYS.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—While Bernard Shaw is globe-trotting, his famous flat in Whitehall Court is in the possession of interior decorators. He is having his rooms lined with the straw-coloured oak panelling which is now the vogue in America. G.B.S. has his own ideas; and insists on their being carried out.

Mr. Shaw does not keep many secrets from his public, but is said by one who knows him that he has an ambition which he does not announce, though he has occasionally hinted at it. It is that he wants to live to be a hundred.

In future G.B.S. is likely to spend each winter out of England, and his present world trip is due to his desire to live in the sun for the rest of his days.

The Americans justified in giving this Hawes-Cutting compromise bill on the Philippines? In the following study, brief as it is, an outsider (therefore in a position to make impartial observations, free from prejudice) presents his views on this momentous issue.

Why
OVALTINE

is so
good for
you:



First of all, because all its ingredients are essentially of a nourishing type, good for nerve, brain and body. You often take these ingredients singly, of your own choice, because of their special qualities.

In Ovaltine, you have them all, correctly combined—English malt, new laid eggs and creamy milk, with a small but correct proportion of cocoa and sugar.

This combination gives you a beverage second to none in its power to benefit the whole system.

For giving and maintaining health, for ensuring sound sleep, there is nothing to equal delicious Ovaltine.

OVALTINE
Often imitated—never equalled

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE SECOND EXTRA RACE MEETING will be held (Weather Permitting) at HAPPY VALLEY on SATURDAY, 18th MARCH, 1933, commencing at 2.00 p.m.

MEMBERS' ENCLOSURE. Members are notified that they and their Ladies must wear their Badges prominently displayed. No One without a Badge will be admitted to the Members' Enclosure. Badges admitting Non-Members to the Members' Enclosure and Club Rooms at \$5.00 for Gentlemen and \$3.00 for Ladies (Both including Tax) are obtainable through the SECRETARY upon introduction by a Member, such Member to be responsible for payment of all Chits, etc.

The Secretary's Office, 3rd Floor, Gloucester Building (Tel. 27794), will close at 12 O'clock Noon. Badges admitting to Members' Enclosure will NOT be on sale at the Race Course.

On No Pretext will Children be permitted in either Enclosure during the Meeting. Tickets are obtainable at the Club House provided they are ordered from the No. 1 Boy in advance. Telephone 21820.

PUBLIC ENCLOSURE. The Price of Admission to the Public Enclosure is \$2.00 including Tax, for all Persons, including Ladies, and is payable at the Gate.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform are admitted Half Price. Bookmakers, Tio Tac Men, etc., will not be permitted to operate within the Precincts of this Hong Kong Jockey Club during the Race Meeting.

By Order, C. B. BROWN, Secretary. Hong Kong, 13th March, 1933. [575]

THE HONG KONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Forty-fourth Ordinary Yearly Meeting will be held at the Company's Offices, P. & O. Building, on WEDNESDAY, 15th March, 1933, at 11 a.m. for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1932 and electing Directors and Auditors.

The Register of Members of the Company will be closed from 2nd March to 15th March, 1933, both days inclusive, during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors, GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD., Agents. Hong Kong, 15th February, 1933. [442]

NOTICE.

RECENTLY one of our ex-employees has been going around the Foreign Community representing himself that he is being employed in our Branch Studio in Swatow. We beg to inform the public that we have not established any Branch Studio in Swatow or anywhere else, and the public should not be misled by such an impostor. Having been established for over thirty years in Swatow, our name has been known as the old and best photographer in South China. Do not mix up our name with that of another.

MEE CHEUNG PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO, 9-10, Customs Road, LI HAI TUNG, Manager. Swatow, 8th March, 1933. [565]

BRITISH EMPIRE



FAIR.

THREE MONTHS HENCE FOR FOUR DAYS

Empire Day, Wednesday, May 24

to Saturday, May 27, 1933,

at the PENINSULA HOTEL.

In order that allocation of stalls may be made, INTENDING EXHIBITORS who have not already applied for space, are requested to communicate with

THE EMPIRE FAIR COMMITTEE, M. F. KEY, Hon. Sec., c/o The Chamber of Commerce, Chartered Bank Building, Hong Kong.

Just received:—

Very smart
Straw Hats
from Paris



Mode
Elegante

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and at
D. CHELLARAM
Opposite Hong Kong Hotel.

NEW BRUNSWICK RECORDS JUST ARRIVED.

TSANG FOOK PIANO
COMPANY,

9, Ice House Street,
Hongkong,

Telephone 24648.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

AT THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH CO., LTD.

ADDRESSED	FROM
Winn Care Peninsula Hotel	Kobe
Schlee Peninsula Hotel	Shanghai
Puancheechea c/o Wah-on-hong	Shanghai
Torresen Swedetrado	Shanghai
K. K. Fernandez Care	Shanghai
Dollarline Retransmitted from Shanghai	Honolulu

F. V. JENSEN, Superintendent.

AT THE EASTERN EXTENSION, AUSTRALASIA AND CHINA TELEGRAPH CO., LTD.

ADDRESSED	FROM
Mrs. Macculloch Hong-kong Hotel	Calcutta
Shewan Tomes	Alexandria
Oriental S. N. Co.	London
Rigg Passenger Comorin	London
P. & O. S. N. Co.	Singapore
Burn Peninsula Hotel	Klang
Kowloon	Klang
Max Kanis Gloucester Farnborough Building	Hants
Sir James Jamieson H.K. Hotel	Kulangu

C. C. CLARKE, Manager.

Hong Kong, March 9, 1933.

LOCAL MAPS

Peak District,
Kowloon,
Victoria,
New Territories.

HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.

BRITISH EMPIRE BROADCASTING

Secretary Of State Explains B. B. C. Policy

Wireless "Fans" Asked To Assist.

The Colonial Secretary has received the following circular despatch of the 7th January, 1933, from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, London, on the subject of the British Broadcasting Corporation's scheme for Empire Broadcasting.

Downing Street,
7th January, 1933.

Sir,—I have the honour to address you on the subject of the British Broadcasting Corporation's scheme for Empire Broadcasting which was initiated on the 19th of December last.

2. The British Broadcasting Corporation have always pursued the ideal of a system of Empire broadcasting and as long ago as 1927 they initiated a series of constant and exhaustive experiments with a view to achieving what they felt to be essential before they could undertake a constant regular service, namely, a system of transmission on which a reasonable degree of reliance might be placed. The most important aspect of this experimentation was the establishment in November, 1927, of the experimental shortwave transmitter at Chelmsford, Essex; this enterprise was strictly tentative but by 1929 it had resulted in a very great deal of information consisting of reports from listeners, not only those interested as experts in short-wave transmission, but also from ordinary users of receivers, and it was seen that there was a general desire for a regular service. This desire was greatest in Colonies without a regular broadcasting service or with a rudimentary one only.

3. On the basis of these reports various schemes for providing a transmitting station and programmes and a news service were considered, but, owing to technical difficulties and, above all to financial conditions, they could not be pursued. It was obvious that Imperial funds would not be available for any such service.

4. This situation received the immediate attention of the British Broadcasting Corporation. The existing station at Chelmsford had intrinsic limitations which would never permit it to provide an adequate Empire service, and the cost of maintaining it was considerable. Two main alternatives were open to the Corporation, viz. either (1) to abandon the scheme entirely, or (2) to assume the sole responsibility for an Empire service. Their appreciation of the position—and I feel bound to record my appreciation of their public-spirited attitude—was that, whatever the financial difficulties might be, all the evidence went to show a widespread desire in all parts of the Empire for the service. If the project were given up, this country would be without the power to express itself by wireless throughout the world, while other countries, by reason of their short-wave equipment, were able to do so. The British Broadcasting Corporation therefore decided to pursue the project and in November 1931 announced their intention to proceed at once with plans for erecting a short-wave Empire broadcasting station. I must emphasize that this project is a costly one upon which the Corporation have no prospect of financial compensation in the near future, and one which does not fall within the functions contemplated in their charter.

5. The old experimental station GSW has been replaced by the most modern station and equipment available, with two transmitters, eight wave-lengths, and seventeen aerials. The plans laid down for the station are advisedly indefinite at the present time; the details of future policy will be decided in the light of experience. At first the main appeal will be to the direct listener with a short-wave receiving-set, and the improvements in short-wave transmission and reception are such that reasonably good reception should be possible to such listeners. In addition, broadcasting stations in the Empire should be able to receive and relay the programmes provided. The service will not be without difficulties owing to the size of the Empire, spreading as it does over 300 degrees of longitude involving a time difference of twenty hours at Greenwich. A general Empire broadcast, while not impossible, is neither convenient nor satisfactory, but arrangements have been made to transmit programmes at suitable times to various separate zones.

6. This enterprise, which is substantially due to the disinterested enthusiasm of the British Broad-

casting Corporation, has my fullest support. I realize that in most Colonies, where an advanced local broadcasting system does not yet exist, the furtherance of the service will depend upon short-wave enthusiasts. I trust that you will do all in your power to present to them the facts which I have outlined in this despatch and to encourage them in co-operating to promote the success of the scheme. This they may do by sending reports of reception to the British Broadcasting Corporation, by making suggestions to them, and especially, when their reception is good, by letting their neighbours hear transmissions from England. The service has in some measure emerged from the experimental stage, but it cannot reasonably be expected to be perfect in its early days. The Corporation have no illusion upon this point, and while they ask for patience from listeners they also solicit their co-operation in giving them the fullest possible information upon the technical aspects of local reception. For this reason they have produced a questionnaire of which I enclose a few copies with the request that you will do what is possible to give it a wide currency in the territory under your administration—either through the Press or otherwise as you may deem most appropriate—with an intimation that a good Empire service will be substantially promoted by the co-operation of listeners. The British Broadcasting Corporation will welcome constructive criticism of every kind; but it will be realized that criticism which is confined to mere details of programmes or of times selected for broadcasting, and which is either based purely upon personal preferences or is lacking in any concrete proposals for improvement, will be of little value.

7. Preliminary steps have been taken by the British Broadcasting Corporation in sending Mr. Malcolm Frost, a member of the Corporation's Empire Service Department, on an Empire tour. Mr. Frost's duties are threefold, corresponding to the three main principles of the Empire broadcasting scheme, namely, (1) to explain in for the benefit of the direct listener, that is, the individual living in a country where no organized local broadcasting exists, (2) to arrange a close and effective liaison with local broadcasting organizations in countries where these already exist and where it is hoped the relaying of the Empire programmes will become a regular feature, and (3) to interest local broadcasting enterprises in the Empire, which have been produced at considerable expense by the Corporation, and which it is hoped will prove an acceptable resource to local programme builders who, through a scarcity of material and artistic, should welcome additional means of providing broadcast entertainment. These recorded programmes, whatever the immediate possibilities of transmission from London, should ensure that British programmes will be available in places where broadcasting organizations exist. The Corporation intends furnishing a regular supply of such programmes if, as a result of Mr. Frost's tour, the demand justifies a continuance of the supply, and their dissemination as envisaged by the British Broadcasting Corporation has my entire support. Should Mr. Frost during his itinerary visit the territory under your administration I am sure that you will give him all possible assistance in advancing the general success of the scheme in its three main objectives.

8. I have written at some length on this matter as I am especially concerned to see that this enterprise, which is of great and obvious Imperial value should be successful. The British Broadcasting Corporation have agreed no pains to provide a service of broadcasting for the whole Empire, and I rely upon you to do what lies in your power to co-operate with them. You may feel that this co-operation would be best initiated by the publication of this despatch in the local press.

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient, humble servant,
P. CUNLIFFE-LISTER.

RESTRICTION OF CEYLON TEA

ALLOCATION OF EXPORT-ABLE QUOTA

Colombo.—Mr. R. D. Morrison, convenor of the Tea Control sub-Committee of the Ceylon Estate Proprietors Association, has issued a memorandum which states that the sub-Committee has under consideration the desirability of incorporating in the draft Ordinance to be submitted to Members of the State Council the principles governing the allocation of the Island's exportable quota, with reference to individual producers.

The sub-Committee, it is pointed out, has been given to understand that the draft Ordinance is likely to meet with more acceptance if principles governing allocation form an integral part thereof, and that provision should be made in the Ordinance for the Tea Controller to administer the principles formulated.

Definition of "Crop."

After the fullest possible consideration the sub-Committee has reached certain conclusions. Internal allocation of the total exportable quota for the Island it is suggested, should be based upon the average of the crops produced in the years 1931 and 1932.

"Crop" should be defined as follows:—

- (a) In the case of estates manufacturing the tea harvested therefrom—the total factory output of made tea exclusive of:—
 - (1) Tea made from Bought Leaf.
 - (2) Tea made for other producers.
 - (3) All Red Leaf, Fluff and Sweepings.
- (b) In the case of estates selling the green leaf harvested therefrom—an output of made tea equal to 23 per cent. of the green leaf harvested.

Allowances for young areas should be based on a percentage of the mean yields obtained during 1931 and 1932, from the aggregate of the mature areas of that Estate.

In the case of young estates having no mature areas, the percentages will be based on the average yields from the mature areas of the respective Districts or sub-Districts in which such young areas are situated, as ascertained by the District Planters' Associations.

It will be necessary for producers to render certified returns of yields from Mature and Immature areas, separately, under a penalty for incorrect returns.

Small-Holders.

As regards small-holders, a strong recommendation will be made to Government that a clause be incorporated in the Ordinance to provide for the assessment of crops in the various Districts by local Committees comprised of two Planters, two Leaf-growers or their representatives, with an independent Chairman.

A strong recommendation will be made that control should start as from the first day of April and should operate retrospectively if the necessary legislation has not been passed by that date.

CEYLON'S MINERAL RESOURCES

PROPOSED GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Colombo.—The Ministry of Local Administration has taken action on a motion introduced in the State Council by the Member for Balapitiya urging that immediate steps be taken to make a geological survey of the Island.

A report on a general survey of the Island regarding the existence of various minerals, has been submitted by the Govt. Mineralogist, Mr. J. Spencer Costes, and will be considered by the Executive Committee shortly.

The question of a geological survey was brought up as far back as 1905. An official Report for that year visualized the future of the survey which was appointed originally for three years ending March 1907. Three courses open to Government were (1) to establish a Geological Survey, (2) to appoint a single permanent geologist or mineralogist, (3) to discontinue all mineralogical work.

The work of the mineralogical survey was regarded merely as a reconnaissance or flying survey and was completed by the end of 1906 but no really detailed and systematic examination of the Island had been possible. More recently the recommendation of a single permanent geologist as Government Geologist and Mineralogist was made to the Government and the mineralogical survey was continued but so far no notable finds which could have been worked commercially were made.

TANNIC ACID FOR BURNS

Striking Results of New Treatment

LONDON REVIVES OLD CHINESE CURE

In a recently published paper Mr. P. H. Mitchiner, of the consulting surgical staff of St. Thomas's Hospital, has made a very convincing plea for the routine use of tannic acid in the treatment of burns and scalds.

In a sense, perhaps, as he reminds us, this can hardly be called new, since burns and scalds have been treated with tea in China for some 3,000 years.

But in Great Britain at any rate, the treatment must be regarded as a comparatively new one; and its results, as carefully analysed after four years' trial at St. Thomas's Hospital, were strikingly superior to those of any method previously employed.

Briefly, in every severe burn or scald there are three dangerous stages, any of which may be fatal.

There is the danger resulting from initial shock, the violent and painful stimulation of an extremely large number of sensitive nerve-endings. There is a period during the first twelve hours when from the whole denuded area there is a profound and devastating loss of fluid. Finally there is a period during the twelfth to the forty-eighth hour when acute poisoning may be set up as the result of absorption of charred and damaged tissues.

Use of Compress.

Initial shock, of course, can only be dealt with by prompt first aid. But the other two processes have probably not been adequately countered by the old-fashioned applications of oils and ointments and treatment by baths.

A combination, however, of 2 per cent. tannic acid, with 1 in 2,000 mercury perchloride, acts as an accompanying antiseptic, acts in a two-fold capacity. It produces a coagulation over the whole denuded surface that not only pre-

vents the loss of further products. And its contraction at St. Thomas's Hospital at any rate coincided with a marked drop in the mortality from burns and scalds.

For practical purposes, the tannic acid and mercury perchloride can be kept in powder or in form. When necessary a solution can be made, in which compress of lint or gauze soaked. This should be applied to the affected area after the latter has been washed. The compress should then be kept damp by continual spraying and not removed for two or three weeks.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hong Kong Observatory, March.

	Previous Day at 4 p.m.	On Date at 10 a.m.	at 4 p.m.
Barometer...	30.15	30.28	30.15
Temperature...	61	61	61
Humidity...	43	56	43
Wind...	W	E	ESE
Direction...	W	E	ESE
Force...	2	3	3
Weather...	B	B	B
Rain...	0.00	0.00	0.00

Highest open-air Temperature, 127°
lowest open-air Temperature, 18°

B=Blue sky; C=Cloudy; D=Drizzle; F=Fog; L=Light rain; M=Mist; O=Overcast; P=Partial showers; Q=Squalls; R=Rain; T=Thunder.

HONG KONG TIDE TABLE

From March 14, to 20 1933.

HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
Day of Week.	Date.	Hong Kong Standard Time.	Height.	Day of Week.	Date.	Hong Kong Standard Time.	Height.
Tues.	14	10.59	5.8	Fri.	17	01.08	4.5
Wed.	15	11.28	6.0	Sat.	18	12.35	6.3
Thur.	16	09.11	5.4	Sun.	19	13.16	6.8
		11.58	8.2	Mon.	20	14.09	6.2
		12.35	6.3			15.28	6.1

The Hongkong Daily Press

Watch for

Our Special 14 Page

UNIVERSITY SUPPLEMENT

PUBLISHED TO-MORROW

(Distributed gratis with the ordinary issue)

Wednesday, March 15.)

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Amoy.

Hai Ching, Douglas's, March 14.
Anhui, B. & S., March 15.
Tsinan, B. & S., March 15.
Hai Ning, Douglas's, March 17.
Hosang, Jardine's, March 18.
Ho Sang, Jardine's, March 18.
Soochow, B. & S., March 21.
Santhia, B. I. (Apcar), March 24.
Sirdhana, B. I. (Apcar), April 21.
Taka, B. I. (Apcar), April 21.
Tilawa, B. I. (Apcar), May 18.
Tai Yuan, B. & S., March 22.
King Yuan, B. & S., March 22.

Chefoo.

Hang Sang, Jardine's, March 17.
Newchwang, B. & S., March 18.
Hop Sang, Jardine's, March 22.

Dahly.

Tean, B. & S., March 17.
Sarpedon, B. & S., April 1.
Patroclus, B. & S., April 23.
Antenor, B. & S., May 20.

Fochow.

Hai Ching, Douglas's, March 14.
Hai Ning, Douglas's, March 17.
Newchwang, B. & S., March 18.
Hop Sang, Jardine's, March 19.
Hop Sang, Jardine's, March 22.

Hankow.

Fumaeus, B. & S., May 7.

Japan Ports.

Saarlund, Jensen, March 13.
Tergeste, Dodwell's, March 14.
Asama Maru, N.Y.K., March 15.
Pres. Grant, Dollar's, March 15.
Deucalion, B. & S., March 17.
Emp. of Asia, C.P.S., March 17.
Kamo Maru, N.Y.K., March 17.
Haruna Maru, N.Y.K., March 17.
Pres. Cleveland, A.M. Line, March 18.
Asama Maru, N.Y.K., March 18.
Hosang, Jardine's, March 18.
Ho Sang, Jardine's, March 18.
Bhutan, P. & O., March 19.
Calcutta Maru, N.Y.K., March 19.
Africa, Manners', March 20.
Canton, Gilman's, March 21.
Eurybates, B. & S., March 21.
Machon, B. & S., March 22.
Emp. of Canada, C.P.S., March 24.
Taiyo Maru, N.Y.K., March 24.
Chitral, P. & O., March 24.
Santhia, B. I. (Apcar), March 24.
Sahle, Melchers', March 24.
Diomed, B. & S., March 27.
Tyndarus, B. & S., March 30.
Pres. Hoover, Dollar's, March 29.
Kulmerland, Jensen, March 31.
Pres. Pierce, Dollar's, April 1.
Pres. Taft, Am. Line, April 1.
Emp. of Russia, C.P.S., April 7.
Fulda, Melchers', April 7.
Danmark, Manners', April 27.
Pres. Madison, Dollar's, April 29.
Pres. V. Buren, Dollar's, April 29.
Naldera, P. & O., May 4.
Tanda, E. & A. S.S. Co., May 4.
Emp. of Asia, C.P.S., May 5.
Eumaeus, B. & S., May 7.
Trier, Melchers', May 5.
Maron, B. & S., May 8.
Andre Lebon, Messageries', May 9.
Pres. Lincoln, Dollar's, May 10.
City of Shanghai, Bank Line, May 12.
Memnon, B. & S., May 12.
Burdwan, P. & O., May 13.
Pres. Cleveland, Dollar's, May 13.
Pres. Garfield, Dollar's, May 13.
Kaiser-I-Hind, P. & O., May 19.
Emp. of Canada, C.P.S., May 19.
Menelaus, B. & S., May 19.
Tilawa, B. I. (Apcar), May 18.
Felix Roussel, Messageries', May 23.
Antenor, B. & S., May 20.
Pres. Polk, Dollar's, May 27.

Swatow.

Anhui, B. & S., March 14.
Anshun, B. & S., March 14.
Suiyang, B. & S., March 14.
Hai Ching, Douglas's, March 14.
Sardviken, Jardine's, March 15.
Yingchow, B. & S., March 16.
Hang Sang, Jardine's, March 17.
Hai Ning, Douglas's, March 17.
Hop Sang, Jardine's, March 19.
Helios, Thoresen's, March 19.
Daviken, Jardine's, March 19.
Szechuen, B. & S., March 19.
Kiangsu, B. & S., March 19.
Soochow, B. & S., March 21.
Hop Sang, Jardine's, March 22.
Yuen Sang, Jardine's, March 22.
Munnam, Manners', March 24.
Hirundo, Thoresen's, March 24.
Chaksang, Jardine's, March 26.

Tientsin.

Hang Sang, Jardine's, March 17.
Newchwang, B. & S., March 18.
Hop Sang, Jardine's, March 19.

Taku.

Sarpedon, B. & S., April 1.
Patroclus, B. & S., April 23.
Antenor, B. & S., May 20.

Taichow.

Suiyang, B. & S., March 14.
Sandviken, Jardine's, March 15.
Szechuen, B. & S., March 19.
Daviken, Jardine's, March 19.
Yuen Sang, Jardine's, March 22.
Chaksang, Jardine's, March 26.
Diomed, B. & S., March 27.
Sarpedon, B. & S., April 1.

EASTWARD.

FROM HONG KONG TO N. AND
SOUTH AMERICA.

Boston and New York.

Pres. Grant, Dollar's, March 15.
Tai Ping, Dodwell's, March 16.
Chinese Prince, Furness, March 20.
Pres. Hoover, Dollar's, March 29.
Adrastus, B. & S., March 29.
Pres. McKinley, Dollar's, April 12.
Pres. Coolidge, Dollar's, April 28.
Rhaxenor, B. & S., May 7.
Pres. Lincoln, Dollar's, May 10.

Hull.

Chinese Prince, Furness, March 20.

Honolulu.

Asama Maru, N.Y.K., March 15.
Pres. Grant, Dollar's, March 15.
Asama Maru, N.Y.K., March 15.
Emp. of Canada, C.P.S., March 24.
Taiyo Maru, N.Y.K., March 24.
Pres. Hoover, Dollar's, March 29.
Pres. McKinley, Dollar's, April 12.
Chichibu Maru, N.Y.K., April 12.
Emp. of Japan, C.P.S., April 21.
Bokuyo Maru, N.Y.K., May 1.
Emp. of Canada, C.P.S., May 19.

Los Angeles.

Asama Maru, N.Y.K., March 15.
Tai Ping, Dodwell's, March 17.
Asama Maru, N.Y.K., March 17.
Tai Ping, Dodwell's, March 18.
Taiyo Maru, N.Y.K., March 24.
Cormorin, B. & S., March 24.
Frisland, Jensen, March 24.
Pres. Hoover, Dollar's, March 29.
Pres. McKinley, Dollar's, April 12.
Pres. Coolidge, Dollar's, April 28.
Bokuyo Maru, N.Y.K., May 1.
Pres. Lincoln, Dollar's, May 10.

Mexico.

Bokuyo Maru, N.Y.K., May 1.

Panama.

Pres. Grant, Dollar's, March 15.
Tai Ping, Dodwell's, March 16.
Pres. Hoover, Dollar's, March 29.
Pres. McKinley, Dollar's, April 12.
Pres. Coolidge, Dollar's, April 28.
Bokuyo Maru, N.Y.K., May 1.
Pres. Lincoln, Dollar's, May 10.

Portland.

Selandia, Manners', March 14.
Cormorin, Bank Line, March 24.

Puget Sound.

Cormorin, Bank Line, March 24.

San Francisco.

Selandia, Manners', March 14.
Asama Maru, N.Y.K., March 15.
Pres. Grant, Dollar's, March 15.
Tai Ping, Dodwell's, March 16.
Asama Maru, N.Y.K., March 18.
Taiyo Maru, N.Y.K., March 24.
Cormorin, Bank Line, March 24.
Pres. Hoover, Dollar's, March 29.
Chichibu Maru, N.Y.K., April 12.
Pres. McKinley, Dollar's, April 12.
Pres. Coolidge, Dollar's, April 28.
Bokuyo Maru, N.Y.K., May 1.
Pres. Lincoln, Dollar's, May 10.

Seattle.

Selandia, Manners', March 14.
Pres. Cleveland, A.M. Line, March 15.
Tyndarus, B. & S., March 30.
Pres. Taft, Am. Line, April 1.
Pres. Jefferson, Am. Line, April 15.
Proteus, B. & S., April 20.
Pres. Madison, Dollar's, April 29.
Ixion, B. & S., May 11.
Pres. Cleveland, Dollar's, May 13.

South America (W.O.)

Bokuyo Maru, N.Y.K., May 1.

Vancouver, B.C.

Selandia, Manners', March 14.
Emp. of Asia, C.P.S., March 17.
Emp. of Canada, C.P.S., March 24.
Tyndarus, B. & S., March 30.
Emp. of Russia, C.P.S., April 7.
Emp. of Japan, C.P.S., April 21.
Lahn, Melchers', April 7.
Emp. of Asia, C.P.S., May 5.
Ixion, B. & S., May 11.
Emp. of Canada, C.P.S., May 19.

Victoria, B.C.

Emp. of Asia, C.P.S., March 17.
Pres. Cleveland, A.M. Line, March 18.
Emp. of Canada, C.P.S., March 24.
Pres. Taft, Am. Line, April 1.
Emp. of Russia, C.P.S., April 7.
Pres. Jefferson, Am. Line, April 15.
Proteus, B. & S., April 20.
Emp. of Japan, C.P.S., April 21.
Pres. Madison, Dollar's, April 29.
Emp. of Asia, C.P.S., May 5.
Ixion, B. & S., May 11.
Pres. Cleveland, Dollar's, May 13.
Emp. of Canada, C.P.S., May 19.

SOUTHWARD.

FROM HONG KONG TO COAST
PORTS, MANILA, AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports, East.

Tai Ping, D. & S., March 17.
Atsuta Maru, N.Y.K., March 25.
Nankin, E. & A. S.S. Co., April 1.
Changte, B. & S., April 18.
Kamo Maru, N.Y.K., April 22.
Nellore, E. & A. S.S. Co., May 2.
Tai Ping, B. & S., May 19.

Ball.

Tjibadak, J.O.J.L., March 21.

Bangkok.

Kweiyang, B. & S., March 16.
Helios, Thoresen's, March 19.
Kingsu, B. & S., March 19.
Munnam, Manners', March 24.
Hirundo, Thoresen's, March 26.

Batavia.

Tjibadak, J.C.J.L., March 14.
Adrastus, B. & S., March 29.
Rhaxenor, B. & S., May 7.

Belawan (Dell).

Adrastus, B. & S., March 29.
Rhaxenor, B. & S., May 7.

Haliphong.

Luchow, B. & S., March 17.
Sikiang, Messageries', Mar. 14/20.

Hollow.

Kweiyang, B. & S., March 16.
Luchow, B. & S., March 17.

Macassar.

Tjibadak, J.O.J.L., March 21.

Madang.

Bremerhaven, Melchers', April 12.

Manila.

Titan, B. & S., March 15.
Emp. of Canada, C.P.S., March 17.
Tai Ping, B. & S., March 17.
Pres. Hayes, Dollar's, March 16.
Pres. Hoover, Dollar's, March 21.
Tjibadak, J.O.J.L., March 21.
Neckar, Melchers', March 22.
Atsuta Maru, N.Y.K., March 25.
Pres. Taft, Dollar's, March 25.
Shan Tung, Gilman's, March 29.
Adrastus, B. & S., March 29.

Cebu.

Emp. of Russia, C.P.S., March 30.
Pres. Pierce, Dollar's, April 1.
Nankin, E. & A. S.S. Co., April 1.
Pres. McKinley, Dollar's, April 4.
Pres. Jefferson, Am. Line, April 8.
Emp. of Japan, C.P.S., April 14.
Touor, B. & S., April 14.
Pres. Monroe, Dollar's, April 16.
Change, B. & S., April 18.
Pres. Coolidge, Dollar's, April 18.
Kamo Maru, N.Y.K., April 22.
Pres. Madison, Dollar's, April 22.
Emp. of Asia, C.P.S., April 25.
Pres. V. Buren, Dollar's, April 25.
Nellore, E. & A. S.S. Co., May 2.
Canton, Gilman's, May 7.
Rhaxenor, B. & S., May 7.
Emp. of Canada, C.P.S., May 12.
Pres. Garfield, Dollar's, May 13.
Epeiros, B. & S., May 14.
Tai Ping, B. & S., May 19.
Emp. of Russia, C.P.S., May 21.
Pres. Polk, Dollar's, May 27.

Canton.

Emp. of Russia, C.P.S., March 30.
Pres. Pierce, Dollar's, April 1.
Nankin, E. & A. S.S. Co., April 1.
Pres. McKinley, Dollar's, April 4.
Pres. Jefferson, Am. Line, April 8.
Emp. of Japan, C.P.S., April 14.
Touor, B. & S., April 14.
Pres. Monroe, Dollar's, April 16.
Change, B. & S., April 18.
Pres. Coolidge, Dollar's, April 18.
Kamo Maru, N.Y.K., April 22.
Pres. Madison, Dollar's, April 22.
Emp. of Asia, C.P.S., April 25.
Pres. V. Buren, Dollar's, April 25.
Nellore, E. & A. S.S. Co., May 2.
Canton, Gilman's, May 7.
Rhaxenor, B. & S., May 7.
Emp. of Canada, C.P.S., May 12.
Pres. Garfield, Dollar's, May 13.
Epeiros, B. & S., May 14.
Tai Ping, B. & S., May 19.
Emp. of Russia, C.P.S., May 21.
Pres. Polk, Dollar's, May 27.

Cebu.

Emp. of Russia, C.P.S., March 30.
Pres. Pierce, Dollar's, April 1.
Nankin, E. & A. S.S. Co., April 1.
Pres. McKinley, Dollar's, April 4.
Pres. Jefferson, Am. Line, April 8.
Emp. of Japan, C.P.S., April 14.
Touor, B. & S., April 14.
Pres. Monroe, Dollar's, April 16.
Change, B. & S., April 18.
Pres. Coolidge, Dollar's, April 18.
Kamo Maru, N.Y.K., April 22.
Pres. Madison, Dollar's, April 22.
Emp. of Asia, C.P.S., April 25.
Pres. V. Buren, Dollar's, April 25.
Nellore, E. & A. S.S. Co., May 2.
Canton, Gilman's, May 7.
Rhaxenor, B. & S., May 7.
Emp. of Canada, C.P.S., May 12.
Pres. Garfield, Dollar's, May 13.
Epeiros, B. & S., May 14.
Tai Ping, B. & S., May 19.
Emp. of Russia, C.P.S., May 21.
Pres. Polk, Dollar's, May 27.

Canton.

Emp. of Russia, C.P.S., March 30.
Pres. Pierce, Dollar's, April 1.
Nankin, E. & A. S.S. Co., April 1.
Pres. McKinley, Dollar's, April 4.
Pres. Jefferson, Am. Line, April 8.
Emp. of Japan, C.P.S., April 14.
Touor, B. & S., April 14.
Pres. Monroe, Dollar's, April 16.
Change, B. & S., April 18.
Pres. Coolidge, Dollar's, April 18.
Kamo Maru, N.Y.K., April 22.
Pres. Madison, Dollar's, April 22.
Emp. of Asia, C.P.S., April 25.
Pres. V. Buren, Dollar's, April 25.
Nellore, E. & A. S.S. Co., May 2.
Canton, Gilman's, May 7.
Rhaxenor, B. & S., May 7.
Emp. of Canada, C.P.S., May 12.
Pres. Garfield, Dollar's, May 13.
Epeiros, B. & S., May 14.
Tai Ping, B. & S., May 19.
Emp. of Russia, C.P.S., May 21.
Pres. Polk, Dollar's, May 27.

Cebu.

Emp. of Russia, C.P.S., March 30.
Pres. Pierce, Dollar's, April 1.
Nankin, E. & A. S.S. Co., April 1.
Pres. McKinley, Dollar's, April 4.
Pres. Jefferson, Am. Line, April 8.
Emp. of Japan, C.P.S., April 14.
Touor, B. & S., April 14.
Pres. Monroe, Dollar's, April 16.
Change, B. & S., April 18.
Pres. Coolidge, Dollar's, April 18.
Kamo Maru, N.Y.K., April 22.
Pres. Madison, Dollar's, April 22.
Emp. of Asia, C.P.S., April 25.
Pres. V. Buren, Dollar's, April 25.
Nellore, E. & A. S.S. Co., May 2.
Canton, Gilman's, May 7.
Rhaxenor, B. & S., May 7.
Emp. of Canada, C.P.S., May 12.
Pres. Garfield, Dollar's, May 13.
Epeiros, B. & S., May 14.
Tai Ping, B. & S., May 19.
Emp. of Russia, C.P.S., May 21.
Pres. Polk, Dollar's, May 27.

New Guinea.

Bremerhaven, Melchers', April 12.

Pakhoi.

Luchow, B. & S., March 17.

Rabaul.

Nankin, E. & A. S.S. Co., April 1.
Bremerhaven, Melchers', April 12.
Nellore, E. & A. S.S. Co., May 2.

Sandakan.

Mausang, Jardine's, March 22.
Hin Sang, B. & S., April 5.

Sourabaya.

Tjibadak, J.O.J.L., March 21.

WESTWARD.

FROM HONG KONG TO EUROPE,
AFRICA, ETC.

Aden.

Portos, Messageries', March 14.
Hector, B. & S., March 15.
Conte Verde, Dodwell's, March 16.
Hakozaki Maru, N.Y.K., March 18.
Cormorin, P. & O., March 25.
Aramis, Messageries', March 28.
Automedon, B. & S., March 29.
Terukuni Maru, N.Y.K., March 31.
Bangalore, P. & O., April 1.
Ranpura, P. & O., April 8.
Chenoneaux, Messageries', Apr. 11.
Aeneas, B. & S., April 11.
Hakusan Maru, N.Y.K., April 15.
Chitral, P. & O., April 22.
Athos II, Messageries', April 25.
Daucaillon, B. & S., April 26.
Bhutan, P. & O., April 29.
Ranchi, P. & O., May 6.
D'Artagnan, Messageries', May 9.
Sarpedon, B. & S., May 10.
Carthage, P. & O., May 20.
Andre Lebon, Messageries', May 23.
Agathemmon, B. & S., May 24.
Soudan, P. & O., May 27.

Alexandria.

Pres. Hayes, Dollar's, March 16.
Pres. Pierce, Dollar's, April 1.
Pres. Monroe, Dollar's, April 15.
Pres. V. Buren, Dollar's, April 29.
Pres. Garfield, Dollar's, May 13.
Pres. Polk, Dollar's, May 27.

Algiers.

Shan Tung, Gilman's, March 29.
Canton, Gilman's, May 5.

Amsterdam.

Neckar, Melchers', March 23.
Shan Tung, Gilman's, March 29.
Lahn, Melchers', April 10.
Canton, Gilman's, May 5.

Antwerp.

Hakozaki Maru, N.Y.K., March 18.
Terukuni Maru, N.Y.K., March 31.
Bangalore, P. & O., April 1.
Hakusan Maru, N.Y.K., April 15.
Bhutan, P. & O., April 29.

Barcelona.

Aeneas, B. & S., April 11.
Pres. Polk, Dollar's, May 27.

Beyrouth.

Lyons Maru, N.Y.K., March 15.

Beyrouth.

Lyons Maru, N.Y.K., March 15.

Bombay.

Tottori Maru, N.Y.K., March 15.
Conte Verde, Dodwell's, March 16.
Pres. Hayes, Dollar's, March 16.
Nagato Maru, N.Y.K., March 20.
Pres. Pierce, Dollar's, April 1.
Mirzapore, P. & O., April 10.
Pres. Monroe, Dollar's, April 15.
Bhutan, P. & O., April 29.
Pres. V. Buren, Dollar's, April 29.
Ranchi, P. & O., May 6.
Pres. Garfield, Dollar's, May 13.
Pres. Polk, Dollar's, May 27.
Soudan, P. & O., May 27.

Boston and New York.

Pres. Hayes, Dollar's, March 16.
Pres. Pierce, Dollar's, April 1.
Pres. Monroe, Dollar's, April 15.
Pres. V. Buren, Dollar's, April 29.
Pres. Garfield, Dollar's, May 13.
Pres. Polk, Dollar's, May 27.

Bremen.

Neckar, Melchers', March 23.
Lahn, Melchers', April 10.

Brindisi.

Conte Verde, Dodwell's, March 16.
Calcutta.

Yamagata Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 15.
Taina, B. I. (Apcar), March 24.
Kumsang, Jardine's, March 27.
Rangoon Maru, N.Y.K., March 29.
Talamba, B. I. (Apcar), April 2.
Ho Sang, Jardine's, April 8.
Santhia, B. I. (Apcar), April 15.
Taka, B. I. (Apcar), April 30.
Sirdhana, B. I. (Apcar), May 13.

Casablanca.

Calchas, B. & S., March 23.
Automedon, B. & S., March 29.
Bangalore, P. & O., April 1.
Philoctetes, B. & S., April 19.
Bhutan, P. & O., April 29.
Soudan, P. & O., May 27.

Colombo.

Portos, Messageries', March 14.
Tottori Maru, N.Y.K., March 15.
Hector, B. & S., March 15.
Conte Verde, Dodwell's, March 16.
Hakozaki Maru, N.Y.K., March 18.
Pres. Hayes, Dollar's, March 16.
Neckar, Melchers', March 23.
Cormorin, P. & O., March 25.
Aramis, Messageries', March 28.
Automedon, B. & S., March 29.
Terukuni Maru, N.Y.K., March 31.
Bangalore, P. & O., April 1.
City of Manila, Bank Line, April 1.
Ranpura, P. & O., April 8.

Canton.

Emp. of Russia, C.P.S., March 30.
Pres. Pierce, Dollar's, April 1.
Nankin, E. & A. S.S. Co., April 1.
Pres. McKinley, Dollar's, April 4.
Pres. Jefferson, Am. Line, April 8.
Emp. of Japan, C.P.S., April 14.
Touor, B. & S., April 14.
Pres. Monroe, Dollar's, April 16.
Change, B. & S., April 18.
Pres. Coolidge, Dollar's, April 18.
Kamo Maru, N.Y.K., April 22.
Pres. Madison, Dollar's, April 22.
Emp. of Asia, C.P.S., April 25.
Pres. V. Buren, Dollar's, April 25.
Nellore, E. & A. S.S. Co., May 2.
Canton, Gilman's, May 7.
Rhaxenor, B. & S., May 7.
Emp. of Canada, C.P.S., May 12.
Pres. Garfield, Dollar's, May 13.
Epeiros, B. & S., May 14.
Tai Ping, B. & S., May 19.
Emp. of Russia, C.P.S., May 21.
Pres. Polk, Dollar's, May 27.

Cebu.

Emp. of Russia, C.P.S., March 30.
Pres. Pierce, Dollar's, April 1.
Nankin, E. & A. S.S. Co., April 1.
Pres. McKinley, Dollar's, April 4.
Pres. Jefferson, Am. Line, April 8.
Emp. of Japan, C.P.S., April 14.
Touor, B. & S., April 14.
Pres. Monroe, Dollar's, April 16.
Change, B. & S., April 18.
Pres. Coolidge, Dollar's, April 18.
Kamo Maru, N.Y.K., April 22.
Pres. Madison, Dollar's, April 22.
Emp. of Asia, C.P.S., April 25.
Pres. V.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SUIYANG"	On 14th Mar., 10 a.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & SINGAPORE	"ANHUI"	On 14th Mar., Noon
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"TIANJIN"	On 15th Mar., 5 p.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"NANSHAN"	On 15th Mar., 5 p.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"YINGCHOW"	On 16th Mar., 10 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"KANGYANG"	On 16th Mar., 4 p.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"KANGYANG"	On 17th Mar., 3 p.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"TIANJIN"	On 17th Mar., 5 p.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 18th Mar., 10 a.m.

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CONSIGNEE NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Co.'s Vessel
"AGA ENOR"
FROM UNITED KINGDOM
via SINGAPORE

are hereby notified that their Cargo will be discharged into the Godowns of the Company, where it will be subject to the risk of the Consignee, and subject to the conditions of the Godown Receipt. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 13th March.

Optional Cargo will not be landed here unless Notice has been given prior to the arrival of the vessel, and carried on from port to port to the final port of call to which the option extends.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the Free Storage period.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 20th March, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 3rd April, 1933 or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

13th March, 1933. [581]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

AND

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM

NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Co.'s Vessel
"REFLEXOR"
FROM NEW YORK via MANILA

are hereby notified that their Cargo will be discharged into the Godowns of the Company, where it will be subject to the risk of the Consignee, and subject to the conditions of the Godown Receipt. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 13th March.

Optional Cargo will not be landed here unless Notice has been given prior to the arrival of the vessel, and carried on from port to port to the final port of call to which the option extends.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 20th March, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Vessel must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 3rd April or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

13th March, 1933. [582]

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS DES

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

CONSIGNEE NOTICE.

M.S. "ABAMIS."

ARRIVED HONG KONG ON

TUESDAY, THE 14TH MARCH, 1933.

FROM MARSEILLES, &c.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the

above-named Steamer are hereby

informed that their Goods, with the

exception of Opium, Treasures and Val-

ables, are being landed and placed at

their risk in the Godowns of the Hong

Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown

Co., Ltd., Kowloon, whence Delivery can

be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Goods not cleared within 7 days, in-

cluding date of arrival, will be subject to

Rent.

All Claims must be sent to the Under-

signed before Thursday, the 23rd March,

1933, or they will not be recognised.

Damaged packages must be left in

the Godowns for examination by the

Consignees and the Company's Sur-

veyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, at

10 a.m. on Monday, the 20th Mar., 1933.

Consignees must have a Revenue

Officer in attendance when damaged

detiable goods are examined by the

Company's Surveyors.

No Claims will be admitted after the

Goods have left the Godowns.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by

us in any case whatever.

R. OHL,

Agent.

Hong Kong, 14th March, 1933. [584]

SILVER LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEE NOTICES.

CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS,
LIMITED.

FROM LEITH, MIDDLESBRO',
ANTWERP, LONDON
AND STRAITS.

The Steamship "BENLOUGH"

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Company, where they will be subject to the risk of the Consignee, and subject to the conditions of the Godown Receipt. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 13th March.

Optional Cargo will not be landed here unless Notice has been given prior to the arrival of the vessel, and carried on from port to port to the final port of call to which the option extends.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the Free Storage period.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 20th March, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 3rd April, 1933 or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned

by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hong Kong, 11th March, 1933. [579]

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

THE Steamship "LAHN"

having arrived from BREMEN, HAM-
BURG and PORT, Consignees of Cargo
are hereby notified that their Cargo is
being landed at their risk into the Go-
dows of the Hong Kong and Kowloon
Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon,
whence Delivery can be obtained.

Consignees are further notified that the Steamer "LAHN" has taken at HAMBURG and BREMEN Through Cargo for HONG KONG ex S.S. "GARTER", S.S. "ORLA" and S.S. "LUMES" from KOTKA and MAEN-
TYLUOTO.

All Goods remaining undelivered after the 18th March, 1933, will be subject to Rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Anderson & Aske, at 10 a.m., on the 18th March, 1933.

Consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when damaged detiable goods are examined by the Company's surveyors.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown and all Claims must be presented within Two Weeks of the Ship's arrival here, after which date they will not be recognised.

Consignees are requested to surrender their Bills of Lading to the Underwriter for Counter-signature.

MELCHERS & CO., Agents.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

Hong Kong, 12th March, 1933. [57]

ADVERTISED SAILINGS

FROM HONG KONG.

(Continued from Page 13)

Marseilles.

Porthos, Messageries, March 14.

Hector, B. & S., March 15.

Malaya, Manner's, March 15.

Hakozaki Maru, N.Y.K., March 15.

Pres. Hayes, Dollar's, March 15.

Calchas, B. & S., March 22.

Neckar, Melchers, March 22.

Chile, Manners, March 24.

Aramis, Messageries, March 25.

Automedon, B. & S., March 25.

Shan Tung, Gilman's, March 25.

Terukuni Maru, N.Y.K., March 25.

City of Manila, Bank Line, April 1.

Bangalore, P. & O., April 1.

Kulmerland, Jensen, April 4.

Lahn, Melchers, April 4.

Snarland, Jensen, April 7.

Lahn, Melchers, April 10.

Aeneas, B. & S., April 11.

City of Khios, Bank Line, April 14.

Hakusan Maru, N.Y.K., April 15.

Ramsey, Jensen, April 15.

Afrika, Manner's, April 18.

Philoctetes, B. & S., April 19.

Bhutan, P. & O., April 19.

Asia, Manners, May 2.

Canton, Gilman's, May 5.

Sarpedon, B. & S., May 10.

Agamemnon, B. & S., May 24.

Saigon.

Porthos, Messageries, March 14.

Aramis, Messageries, March 25.

Chenonceaux, Messageries, April 10.

Sikang, Messageries, Mar. 14/30.

Neckar, Melchers, March 22.

Shan Tung, Gilman's, March 25.

Lahn, Melchers, April 10.

Canton, Gilman's, May 5.

Sarpedon, B. & S., May 10.

Agamemnon, B. & S., May 24.

Saigon.

Porthos, Messageries, March 14.

Aramis, Messageries, March 25.

Chenonceaux, Messageries, April 10.

Sikang, Messageries, Mar. 14/30.

Neckar, Melchers, March 22.

Shan Tung, Gilman's, March 25.

Lahn, Melchers, April 10.

Canton, Gilman's, May 5.

Sarpedon, B. & S., May 10.

Agamemnon, B. & S., May 24.

Saigon.

Porthos, Messageries, March 14.

Aramis, Messageries, March 25.

Chenonceaux, Messageries, April 10.

Sikang, Messageries, Mar. 14/30.

Neckar, Melchers, March 22.

Shan Tung, Gilman's, March 25.

Lahn, Melchers, April 10.

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